THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Late Venezuela Advices.

O'Donavan Rossa's Famous Letter.

Miraculous Escape from Death.

End of a Notorious Criminal.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

The War—Severe Orders—Death of Arredondo and Cueto—Dying Declarations of an Insurgent Chieftain.

HAVANA, March 19.—The receipt of yesterday's Madrid telegram, announcing the discussion in the press of that city as to the advisability of ceding the island of Cuba to the United States, has again awakened the dormant fears of many Spaniards and caused considerable stir and excitement among them. The Havana Spaniards, with very few exceptions, are all bitterly opposed to any such measure, not so much out of dislike to a change of nationality without their will as to the hatred they entertain toward the Cubans. In the event of the cession or sale of the island to the United States, Spaniards and Americans would agree excellently and live peaceably together; but the Spaniards here are fully determined to fight on their own hook, even if the mother country should sell or give them away. That they would be unable to maintain themselves more than a few weeks is a foregone conclusion.

The war is the same old hunt; no regular fights, no battles, and no peace. Plenty of scrimmages, numerous murders, and hatred unlimited. One party is afraid and the other don't dare. The insurrection is producing such a plentiful supply of bandits that after a while the Spanish and Cuban armies may have work enough to exterminate them to protect themselves. As a specimen of confidence, the law which prevented any salt or provisions, except in small quantities and with the permission of the authorities, from being carried into the interior from the towns, has been abolished in the jurisdictions of the Vuelta Abajo, Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas. Plantation burning has again been inaugurated, the last destroyed being that of Mrs. Emerson, near Sagua; the lady is an American, residing at Wilmington, in Delaware. Six other plantations were burned in the immediate vicinity of Sancti Spiritus. It has been fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the military officers that the Cubans receive aid from the citizens in the towns and on the farms. In consequence, the commander of Sancti Spiritus, Colonel O'Daly, has issued the following order, which proves that the most severe measures must be resorted to, to prevent the Cubans from fighting for their country or helping their fighting countrymen. The document issued by the Irish-Spaniard O'Daly is a better proof of the power of the insurgents than all lying denials of the Havana press, or the equally exaggerated and untrue accounts published by journals in the Cuban interest. If both would stick close to the truth it would aid their respective causes more. But the order of Colonel O'Daly is of paramount importance, showing conclusively the condition of the country and the animus of the Spanish chiefs. Here it is:—

HEADQUARTERS SANCTI SPIRITUS AND MORON.—To the Commanders of the Military Force and Detachments:—In view of the aid insurrection receives from the people who still reside in the open country, I have resolved that they remove to the places where detachments are placed, constructing their houses within gun-shot distance of the same, without excuses or distinctions of any kind, within the next eight days.

After daybreak they may be permitted to go to their farms, but before nightfall they must return to the settlement.

Those who do not own any farms will be compelled to cultivate the lands in the immediate vicinity of the forts and settlements, within half a league's distance, and in the outskirts of the city of Sancti Spiritus.

The persons coming from the insurrectionary districts will be provided with a cedula stating this fact. All those who may be found at a greater distance from the settlements than half a league without a pass from the commander of the post or settlement where they reside, and which accredits the fact that they are going to work on their farms, said pass being only valid for eight days, will be treated as insurgents.

It is positively prohibited to take anything out of the towns, but everything may be brought from farms. Those taking anything out of the settlements will be treated as insurgents.

The plantations and farms having an armed force will be considered as garrisoned by troops, and to such places the articles needed may be carried by the consent of the military commands. Every individual found in the country after nightfall or previous to the hour fixed for leaving the settlements in the morning will be treated as an insurgent.

The chiefs of the Zone and military detachments will be held responsible by me for strict compliance with this order. O'DALY,

General-in-Chief *ad interim*.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, March 8, 1870.

If any further explanation is needed as to the threatened punishment of being treated as an insurgent, it may be summed up in the following short account of a trial on such a charge:—

Question—What is your name?

Answer—My name is N. N.

Commander—You are an insurgent. Take him out and shoot him.

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Revolution—Porto Cabello Besieged—Laguayra and Caraccas in Danger of Capture.

PORTO CABELLO, March 9.—The whole city is in a state of alarm, and the women and children do not know where to fly for refuge from the insurgents, who, it is expected, will take the city when they choose. Affairs are in a much worse state than at my last; the insurgents have succeeded in nearly all their movements against the Government troops, and feel confident of overthrowing Monagas in a very short time.

The President, at last accounts, was on his way to Coro on the war steamer Bolivar, with eight hundred men; but he has met with ill success thus far in his efforts to suppress the rebellion. His intention was to reinforce the troops at Coro and from thence to march against the insurgent army at Barquisemeto and San Felipe, but while he has been going by sea to Coro the rebels have moved by land to this vicinity and are now actively besieging this city, which is entirely at their mercy.

They have possession of all the approaches, and allow nothing to pass, and we have had no mails or communication with Valencia or the interior for the past twelve days. They have cut off the water main by which the city is supplied from the river San Estevan, and there is none to be had except from the old wells. Skirmishes take place in the suburbs daily between the insurgents and the Government troops; but after a few shots the rebels usually retire to the mountains.

Guzman Blanco, the prominent leader in this revolution, and who is the candidate for the Presidency, has landed on the coast of Curamienate from Curacoa, whence he was ordered away by the King of Holland, and is said to be now at San Felipe, with a force of insurgents under his command. He has issued a proclamation in relation to the demands of the revolutionists upon the Monagas Government, the particulars of which have not yet come to hand.

Laguayra and Caraccas are in imminent danger of capture; the revolutionists are in large force in the immediate vicinity of these places, and nearly or quite surrounding them. They have 700 troops at Macuto, a few miles from Laguayra, and 1000 more at Curriaca. General Salazar is operating at Guigne.

The war steamer of the Government, the Federation, has been ordered to Barcelona, to assist in the operations against the rebels at that place.

This port is full of vessels waiting in vain for freight, but nothing can reach here, owing to the state of siege we are in, and the stock in the hands of our merchants is entirely exhausted. Many have been compelled to leave in ballast for other ports.

'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The Celebrated Letter Published in "La Marseillaise."

The following, from the London *Telegraph*, is the text of the letter, said to be written by the convict O'Donovan Rossa, and recently published in *La Marseillaise*:—

I have told you of the hypocrisy of these English masters, who, after having placed me in a position that compelled me to rest upon my knees and elbows in order to take my food, half starve me, deprive me of light, and give me chains and a Bible. I make no complaint of the penalties which my masters require me to endure—my fate is to suffer; but I maintain that I have the right to acquaint the world with the treatment to which I am subjected, and that it is illegal to suppress my letter which speaks of that treatment. The minute precautions taken by the prison authorities to prevent me from writing letters are as ridiculous as they are abhorrent. The most outrageous proceeding was to strip me naked once a day during several months, and to examine my arms, legs, and all parts of my body. This occurred at Millbank every day in February and up to May, 1867. One day I resisted, and then there came five officers, who assailed me with blows and tore off my clothing. Once I was enabled to send outside a letter, and that procured me a visit from Messrs. Knox and Pollock, two police magistrates. What a mockery it was, to send two Government officials to ascertain the truth concerning English prisons! These gentlemen refused to take note of what I had of importance to tell them. When I approached a subject which did not suit them, they stopped me by saying that with the discipline of the prison they had nothing to do. Is not this true, Messrs. Pollock and Knox? When I told you that I had been forced to bathe in the water that had already been used by half a dozen English prisoners, did you not refuse to take notice of my complaint? At Chatham a certain quantity of opium was given me to pick, and I was told that I would have to fast if I had not completed my task by a certain hour. "Perhaps," said I, "you will punish me in the same manner if I do not complete my task; that has already occurred to me at Milbank." "How was that?" asked the Governor. Then I related to him how, on the 4th of July, having finished my task ten minutes before the fixed period, I took up a book. The officer saw me, accused me of idling, and I was sentenced to bread and water, and was confined in a dark cell for forty-eight hours. One day I perceived my friend Edward Duffy. He was very pale. Soon afterwards I heard it said that Duffy was seriously ill, and that he had expressed a desire to see me—we had been very intimate in Ireland. I solicited from the Governor of the prison permission to visit him. He flatly refused. That was about Christmas, 1867, and some weeks later a prisoner told me in a low tone, through the grating of my cell, "Duffy is dead." If such a thing had happened in Russia, what a pathetic story the English would have considered it! If Mr. Gladstone had been present at such a death-scene at Naples, what a picture he would have painted of it! Ah! smooth-spoken Pharisees, trafficking in hypocrisy—the Bible on your lips, the devil in your belly. I owe a word to the memory of John Lynch. In the month of March, 1866, I found myself with him in the exercise-yard. We were so closely watched that he could hardly say these words to me, "The cold is killing me." But these English, what did they do?" They removed us to London the day before Christmas. Arrived at the prison, we were deprived of our flannels, and we were left for months shivering with cold in our cells. Yes, they cannot deny it; they assassinated John Lynch, but at the inquiry, nevertheless, there was no lack of officers forthcoming to prove that Lynch and Duffy had been very tenderly treated. The lying of our English rulers exceeds all the limits of imagination. If I am to die in prison, I conjure my family and my friends not to believe a word which these people say about me. Let it not be supposed that I am influenced by any personal rancor against those who have pursued me with their falsehoods. I accuse only the tyranny which renders necessary the maintenance of such a system. Many times circumstances have reminded me of these words of Machiavelli, "that tyrants have an especial interest in the circulation of the Bible, in order that the mass of the people may learn its precepts and submit to pillage without resisting the brigands." While a slavish people practise the morality and obedience which their priests preach to them, tyrants will have nothing to fear. If this letter should reach my countrymen, I have a right to demand that they shall raise their voices to insist that justice should be done to their suffering brothers. May these words stir the blood which now curdles in their veins. I have been harnessed to a small cart, with a knotted cord round my neck. The knot was connected with a long pole, and two English prisoners were ordered to prevent the cart from rebounding; but they released their hold, the pole sprang up in the air, and the knot gave way. If the knot had held tight, I should have been a dead man. I affirm that it was not right to place me in a position where my life depended upon the acts of others. A ray of light penetrates through the bolts and bars of my prison. It is the recollection of a day passed at Newtownards, where I met with Orangemen and Ribbonmen who had forgotten their bigotry.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Political Convict.

THE MORMONS MIGRATING.

Long Island Converts—Fascinations of the Mormon Proselyting Preachers.

The apostles of Mormonism who have been intent, in season and out of season, in indoctrinating the people of Long Island in the word of Brigham, counted it their chiefest joy on Tuesday to convey a company of about sixty, the majority of whom are women, to Salt Lake City. This the elders believe to be an earnest of what is to follow. They say the work is only begun. The elders and bishops have been threatened with violence by the people of Long Island. The preachers have received anonymous letters warning them to quit, and the bishops have been burned in effigy by the incensed people in some parts of the island. The preachers have recently been obliged to work secretly to insure themselves personal safety, and it seems that the same success has attended their endeavors as in the public administration.

From Patchouge and Babylon, from Islip and Freeport the converts have gathered, and the South Side Railroad has borne them as far as it may to the New Jerusalem. Their baggage filled one car while their bodies filled another, and with derisive shouts from the old and laughter from the young, the emigrants left Freeport.

It is said by the women who remain on Long Island that it was love of the fair sex for the men, and the captivating manners of the preachers, that led so many of the young girls to espouse the doctrines taught by Brigham & Co. But they have gone and the virtuous populace mourn not their departure.

FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.

A Lady Exposed All Night to a Severe Gale.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of March 11 says:

A very singular and very painful occurrence took place at Point Lobos on Wednesday. Mrs. White, whose husband drives one of the omnibuses on the Point Lobos road, left her house at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning to go to the beach to procure some mussels for cooking. In going down the cliff or embankment, which is very high and abrupt, she descended part way and found herself in a position from which she could neither advance nor retreat. It was impossible to get either up or down, and impossible to call sufficiently loud for help to make herself known. As she designed to go but a short distance from the house, and as the weather was fine, she had started out without either shawl or bonnet, and had not even told Mrs Cotter, with whom she was living, where she was going. After an absence of several hours Mrs. Cotter became alarmed, and a search was instituted, but she could not be found. Mr. White was absent, and knew nothing of the circumstances until evening. On his return the search was renewed and kept up all night. Daylight came, and brought no tidings of the missing woman. At about 11½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. White was discovered in her perilous position in a recess among the cliffs, nearly frozen to death. Wednesday night was one of the most cold and disagreeable of the season. The wind blew a terrific gale, and in the morning a heavy shower of rain fell. How any human being could have lived through the night in such an exposed position is a mystery. Mrs White was discovered by Patrick Cotter, who descended, and at very great risk to himself succeeded in carrying the inanimate lady to a place of safety.

During the night those who were engaged in the search were several times within ten feet of Mrs. White, but they were unable to see her, and she was unable to see them or to make herself heard. She states that she at one time saw Mr. Cotter going to the spring for water, and did her utmost to attract his attention, but did not succeed.

Although she has received all the care and attention which it was possible to give, her condition is still very low, but it is believed she will recover.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Whirled Back and Forth Under the Wheels of a Running Train and Uninjured.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells this singular story:—

Certainly the most singular escape from accident the *Wisconsin* has ever been called upon to record took place at the Union depot yard, near Greenwich street. A train of flat cars loaded with snow taken from the yard was moving out at the rate of five miles per hour. A German, upon whose hands time hung heavily, and who had no doubt been drinking, came down Greenbush street, smoking a cigar. He saw the train, and the idea struck him that he would take a ride. Selecting the fifth car from the end, he made a jump and landed—flat on the rail fairly across it, between the fourth and fifth cars. The wheels struck his head and pushed it off against the snow, but turning the man so that his head came on the track. The wheels of the next car struck the head, throwing that off and turning the feet on again, and so on until every set of wheels under the cars had spun the body around, throwing first the head and then the feet of the unfortunate man upon the track and into danger.

Captain Callaway and his brother, who were near the spot at the time, saw the affair, and say that the man's body, by the action of the wheels, kept going about like a top. They got to the spot as soon as they could, expecting to find the man cut to pieces. Lifting him up, we may judge of their surprise to find that he was only severely bruised. Carrying him to a saloon, the German soon came to himself, and only complained of feeling sore and bruised. How he escaped death is certainly a miracle, and cannot be explained. All the time, and until he was taken to the saloon and recovered, the man clung to his cigar. When fully recovered and questioned as to his feelings while in so dangerous a place, the man said he realized it fully, and expected the next pair of wheels that reached him would cut off his head or his legs, but after a little he grew accustomed to it and believed there was no danger. He said he thought he was under the train about three-quarters of an hour, and would scarcely believe that the whole thing occupied but a few seconds. However, short as was the time, he does not care to be placed in the same situation again.

THE LAST THEFT.

Appropriate End of a Notorious Criminal.

The Helena (Ark.) *Chronicle* of a recent date says:—

The notorious Sip Cameron made his last escape from the penitentiary at Little Rock about the 1st of December last. In July last he was taken by the sheriff to the penitentiary, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for larceny. He was adroit enough to slip through the guards the first week, and soon found his way to Helena. He soon began his old trade, to wit, living at the expense of others, and broke into the house of C. M. Bumpass. He was soon picked up by our vigilant police, and found his way back to the penitentiary.

In December he bid adieu to Hodges and his guards and returned to Phillips' to live on the charity of his former associates. Our sheriff was soon apprised of the exit of this adventurer, and informs us that he has been trying to capture him ever since, twice run him out of the county, and caused him to leave Tunica county and seek refuge in the swamp of Coahoma. He would occasionally cross the river at night to see his wife in this county, who at this time is cooking for Mrs. Rabb, eight miles below Helena. Of this the sheriff was informed. He at once gave to H. C. and J. W. Rabb, who are nice gentlemen and have the confidence of the community, orders and instructions to take him and deliver him to the sheriff's office.

On Saturday night last they were on the lookout for the desperado; about 12 o'clock they discovered fire under the large and commodious dwelling-house of the family. They soon extinguished all appearance of the flame and discovered this villain—this pillager—secreted under the house in the dark. They demanded him to surrender; he made no reply, but made his way out on his all-fours as rapidly as possible. About ten steps from the house they fired simultaneously upon him. He fell to the ground, shot through the head. Thus ended the career of this most noted scoundrel.

—A Cincinnati lady who recently found the gas escaping in her servant's chamber, asked her if she had blown it out instead of turning it off, and was told that she "was not so green as all that; she had only turned it on again a little, that it would be easier lighted in the morning."

—A California paper reports that the "friends' of a Chinaman, who had been sick for some time, thought on the 8th inst. that he was dying, and forthwith tumbled him into a coffin and proceeded to bury him. Some Americans, however, interfered and took him out of the coffin. It was then about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Chinaman lived until 9 o'clock the next morning, when his spirit took its flight to the Flowery Kingdom.

—A ghost drove an entire family tumultuously from a house in Oswego at a late hour on Sunday night. After a while their excitement was allayed, and on investigation they found that a cow, on a foraging raid, had made her way into a rear kitchen and inserted her head into an empty flour barrel. The barrel became fast on her horns, and unable to escape the incumbrance, the terrified animal commenced a frantic rampage about the apartment, with the result above described.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Diplomatic Movement.

A San Domingo Commission.

A Serious Fire in Cincinnati.

The Pennsylvania Legislature

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A San Domingo Commission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is generally understood in official circles here that there is a Board of Commissioners, to be composed of six prominent Senators and members of Congress, who, in the course of a few weeks, are to take passage in a Goverrment vessel for the city of San Domingo, for the purpose of examining into the recently made treaty.

The frigate Congress, recently fitted out at Philadelphia as the flag-ship of the South squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, which is to be commanded by Commodore Jos. F. Green, is the vessel to be used for this purpose. The absence of these commissioners will probably be of about two months duration, remaining at St. Domingo about a month. It is supposed that Congress will make a slight appropriation for this important and much-needed visit, which the President is anxious should be made.

The Oneida Disaster.

The Navy Department has expressed its desire to Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, of aiding as far as possible in restoring to their relatives the bodies of each of the officers as perished by the sinking of the Oneida in Yokohama Bay that may have been recovered. He is to use all available means in disposing of the bodies so they can be prepared for transportation on shipboard, and to send them home in any public vessel returning to the United States in case it is desired by their friends.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Ketchum, of citizens of Hudson, N. Y., for aid to Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition.

By Mr. Ward, of citizens of Willsville, N. Y., against reducing the tariff on lumber.

By Mr. Wood, of workingmen of New York in favor of setting aside the public lands for actual settlements.

By Mr. Cox, of plumbers of New York and Brooklyn for free pig lead.

By Mr. Strong, of citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, to like effect.

By Mr. Halght, of citizens of New Jersey for the abrogation of the income tax.

By Mr. Barnum, of ship owners and masters, of Calais, Maine, for the improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of extending the land laws and Government Surveys to Alaska. Adopted.

Mr. Poland, as a question of privilege, submitted a resolution admitting Adolph Bailey to a seat as a Representative from the Third Congressional district of Louisiana.

Mr. Paine objected that it was not a question of privilege, the subject of the Louisiana elections having been referred to the Election Committee.

The Speaker sustained that view of the case, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for writs of error in criminal cases in United States Courts; also, for peremptory challenges and to allow defendants to testify. Adopted.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to regulate the manner of the payment of pensions. Referred.

The House then proceeded as the business of the morning hour to the call of committees for bills of a private character, and a large number of private bills were reported and disposed of under the call.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The morning session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Appropriation bill. As this bill will be subjected to the action of a conference committee and to the concurrence of the respective houses, it is impossible to give its items with any certainty.

House.

The House was engaged in the reading and passage of various local bills by their titles. Those of interest to Philadelphia were as follows:—

House bill authorizing the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

House bill relative to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

House bill to incorporate the Penn Treaty Association.

House bill to incorporate the Pickwick Glee Club.

House bill to enforce the attendance of witnesses in Philadelphia.

House bill to incorporate the Real Estate Exchange Company.

House bill to incorporate the Industrial Aid Company.

Senate bill requiring certain frogs in the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

House bill opening Union street, in the Fifth ward, was objected to by Mr. Josephs.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Singular Charge.

BOSTON, March 25.—Samuel J. Lowell, a member of the Boston police, is under arrest, charged with stealing a gold watch from the pocket of a lady, while escorting her through a crowd into the Music Hall. Lowell bears a good reputation, and his friends believe he will be acquitted when the case comes to trial.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—A fire occurred early this morning in a house on Humboldt street, occupied by a German family named Baer. Mrs. Baer and her child perished in the flames, and Mr. Baer was badly burned.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 25—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account 93⅝. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89¾; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86⅛. Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 115⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LONDON, March 25—11 A. M.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Tallow dull. Linseed Oil quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 59,000 bales, of which 4000 were for export and 7000 for speculation. Stock, 371,000 bales, of which 183,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 125,000 bales, 96,000 of which are American. Red Western Wheat, 8s.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A Man Instantly Killed by the Bursting of a Fly-wheel.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 23d inst. says:

An Italian named Julius Lazaretto, employed in Larkin's cotton press, was instantly killed by the bursting of the fly-wheel of the engine, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning. When the deceased met his death, he was sitting on a bale of cotton, with his back to the engine, and about a dozen feet from the place where the fly-wheel was revolving, receiving instructions from the foreman in reference to the use of the stencil plates. At the time the accident occurred the wheel was making about two hundred revolutions a minute. The wheel was an old one, and was broken in two places, one of the arms being entirely gone. A strap, or belt of iron, about two inches wide, was riveted tightly to the wheel. It is supposed that some of the rivets had become loose, and while the wheel was in motion, the centrifugal force caused the broken segment to fly out as if propelled from a cannon. This segment, which weighed one hundred pounds, struck poor Lazaretto on the head and shoulders, killing him instantly. The foreman, Mr. George McCormick, who was standing alongside of the deceased at the time he met his death, had a very narrow escape, the iron striking the skirt of his coat and tearing it into shreds. Justice Kiernan was notified and held an inquest on the body. The fireman, in giving his testimony, stated that he informed Mr. Larkin that the wheel was unsafe a short time since, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and censured the proprietor of the cotton press. Mr. Larkin states emphatically that he does not remember of being notified of the fact, and if such had been the case the matter would have had his immediate attention.

GENERALITIES.

The Bailey Case.

Nothing new was made known yesterday with regard to the fugitive ex-Collector of New York. Various idle rumors were in circulation, and it continues to be mysteriously affirmed that Bailey is concealed somewhere in the city or neighborhood, and would be speedily forthcoming if an adequate reward were offered for his apprehension, but the real truth as to his whereabouts is still a secret to the authorities and to his best friends.

Another Steamship Probably in Peril.

The ship Prima Donna, Captain Lunt, which arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on the 5th inst., latitude 49 N., longitude 33 W., made a light half point on port bow, kept off and then made another light on the lee bow—one was that of a steamer and the other that of a sailing vessel. Both vessels were firing rockets. It is thought one was short of provisions, and the other was supplying. As it was blowing a gale from southeast, and very dark, Captain Lunt could not make out what they were.

A Sad Affliction.

Seven merchants, all doing business on the same street in Halifax, were lost in the steamer City of Boston. They had gone out to purchase their spring supply of goods, and will never more return.

Thomas Henry Nicholson,

an English sculptor and draughtsman on wood, and a pupil of Chantery, died on the 8th inst. at Portland, England. He was the actual modeller of a series of statuettes for which that immense humbug, Count d'Orsay, claimed the entire credit and got no little reputation.

—A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed:—"'Federit money come an done gone, and greenbacks is played out, but dis is the stuff that rats can't chaw. De old time is come agin, hoo-ray!" And then he went away and buried his money.

—Telegraphic news has yet some features in common with the information which used to be furnished by the "reliable gentleman" and the "intelligent contraband" in the early days of the war. We can imagine the interest with which the readers of the "Official Journal of the United States, * * * of Mississippi, * * * and of Jackson," must have read the report it published, as received by telegraph, that "Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial are both dead." How such *canards* originate seems to be as impenetrable a mystery as to ascertain "who struck Billy Patterson."

—The Ku-Klux still rage in Louisiana. Ex-Mayor Heath, of New Orleans, and two others, owning a plantation on the Ouachita, in Caldwell parish, leased a portion thereof to a respectable colored man named Harris. Shortly after Harris had undertaken to work the plantation, he was awakened at night by some one calling him, and on going to the door was saluted with a volley of buckshot, which took effect chiefly in one of his arms, which he is likely to lose in consequence. Harris was driven off to New Orleans, and the following proclamation was posted on the plantation, addressed "Black and white Heath's plantation:"—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb., 1870.—You are all hereby notified to get off of this place by Saturday night next. if not you will be delt with according to our law. this note includes both black and white—especially old gould. What will be done to-night will not be a sircumstance, so get away if you want to live. from the twelve ghosts. K. K. K.

A New Orleans paper mildly remarks that such outrages ought to cease. We think so.

—There is an enterprising young man in Butler county, this State, who the other day borrowed $5 from his prospective mother-in-law that therewith he might hire a sleigh in which to take her daughter to the parson's. Charles got his sleigh, also drank considerable whisky, and then started for the bride. She, however, refused to leave the house to be married, and Charles then proceeded to bring the minister to her. But being intoxicated, as he says, he lost his way, and to find it again, perhaps, sold sleigh, robes, and bells for $9. Now in jail he languishes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, March 25, 1870.

There is nothing new to notice in financial circles to-day. Currency is abundant and easy to all in want of it who are possessed of claims to favors or in good standing with lenders, and the rates are singularly easy for this season of the year. The banks are discounting all the approved paper presented by their regular customers at legal rates; but outsiders, even where offering the best equivalent for money in the market, have to pay 7 per cent. and occasionally 8 for these favors. On call, loans are readily obtained at 5 per cent. on choice collaterals.

There is some business demand for Gold, but no speculation. Sales opened at 112¾, and fluctuated between that figure and 112¾.

Government bonds are quiet but steady at about yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market was dull, but prices continue steady. City Sixes were in good demand at an advance. Sales of the new issues at 102@102⅛.

Reading Railroad was neglected. Sales at 48 3-16@48¼, cash. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57. Small sales of Northern Central Railroad at 48, and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36½. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 54½. There was an increased inquiry for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Sales at 27⅜ b. o., an advance of ⅜.

The balance of the list was dull but steady. Sales of Western Bank at 74½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 City 6s, N.Is.	102	2 sh Reading R...	48⅜
$2100 do.....	102⅛	300 do.Is.s60	48 3-16
$500 N Penna 6s...	91	500 do ....Is.c.	48⅛
$4000 do .....Is.	91⅛	100 do.....b60	48¼
$1000 do.....s5.	91⅛	7 sh N Pa R.....	35½
2 sh West Bank..	74½	76 sh Leh V R...Is.	54½
25 sh Penna R..Is.	57	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	27⅛
10 sh N Cent R....	48		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 109@109⅛; do., July, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do. do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; Cur. 6s, 112½@113½. Gold, 112¼.

NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	11·41 A. M.	112⅛
10·25 "	112⅛	12 M.	112
11·40 "	112⅛		

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The absence of the usual telegrams from Washington had the effect of keeping gold dull and steady in the transactions of to-day. The bulk of business was at 112⅛@112⅜, with exceptional sales at 112⅛@112⅛. The latter figure was the result of the firmer tone and advance in foreign exchange and the former the effect of the feeling that the Funding bill will pass the House in a modified form. Both influences counteracted each other, however, and hence the dullness and steadiness at the intermediate quotations. Holders of gold paid four, four and a half, and five per cent. to have their balances carried.

"The money market was easy at four to five per cent.

"The Panama Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the three months ending 31st instant, payable on and after the 5th of April next. The transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 27th instant, and reopen on the morning of the 7th proximo. This dividend is the fifty-second in order of declaration. The last quarterly dividend was six per cent.

"The foreign exchange market was strong and the leading bankers advanced their rates an eighth per cent. for sterling, in anticipation of some activity to-morrow in bills for remittance by Saturday's steamer."

"The following shows the results of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,404,321
Gold receipts	500,392
Gold payments	1,052,106
Gold balance	76,602,457
Currency receipts	1,242,252
Currency payments	384,330
Currency balance	6,099,421
General balance	82,714,378
Customs	356,000

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 25.—The Flour market continues to be characterized by extreme dulness, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 6@700 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·62½@4·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and only 1500 bushels prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1·23@1·25. Rye may be quoted at 95c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in active demand, and, with limited offerings, prices advanced 1@2c. 9 bushel. Sales of 3600 bushels yellow, in the cars and from store, at 94c. @ $1 to 97c., now held higher. Oats are without change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 55@56c. 500 bushels four-rowed Canada Barley sold at $1·02.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is quiet. 100 barrels wood-bound sold on private terms.

—Boston is again talking of laying out a huge public park, where the citizens can go with their families and enjoy the east winds.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.—The monitor Terror, accompanied by the U. S. steamer Frolic, arrived in the Roads this morning.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Daring, McDonald, Portland, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Br. brig Ellen H., Dyer, Port Spain, John Mason & Co.

Brig Minnehaha, Irving, Cienfuegos, Workman & Co.

Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, Boston, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr F. A. Heath, Warren, Portsmouth, do.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Washington, do.

Schr H. D. Walbridge, Elmendorf, Baltimore, do.

Schr J. Rehrer, Camp, Baltimore, do.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, 83 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Edw. Thompson, Sewell, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, from Port Republic.

Schr John Johnson, Messick, from Providence.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Wilmington.

Schr Mary and Priscilla, Hooper, from Mill Creek.

AT BREAKWATER.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, from Zaza, and brig J. W. Drisko, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 24.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

F. W. Tripp and H. H. Smith, with oil for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Catharine Moan, W. E. Zenney, Wm. Norman, and Wayne County, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Argus Eye, Thompson, and Queen of the South, Corson, at Sagua 16th inst., for New York 18th.

Schr A. F. Randolph, Mayo, at Havana 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, hence, at Matanzas 15th inst.

Schr Ella, Martin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst.

Schrs Margaret Reinhart, Vashti Sharp, and American Eagle, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A.M. 23d inst., and sailed again

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

JENKINS ABROAD.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

Jenkins, that servile American scandalmonger and Paul Pry of personal secrets, has gone abroad. He is in France. He corresponds for the New York *Herald*. And his first visit has been paid to Peter Bonaparte, the Imperial assassin, whose o'erdone chestnuts Rochefort, Gustav Flourens, Paschal Grousset, and other inflammatory Gallic cats are industriously pulling out of the fire.

Jenkins considered it an extraordinary condescension in the person visited to receive him at all—he always does, the sneaking caitiff. He had heard, he says, with a little prefatory sarcasm, so much about "the brutality of Monsieur le Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte," that he expected to be eaten up alive, *sans sel*, as by a hyena. But he gave to the turnkey the card bearing the Jenkins monogram and coat of arms, and was told to "wait." "There was," explains Jenkins, "a compassionate tone in the turnkey's voice." Compassionate! Indeed, we should think there was need of compassion—such heroic immolation in one so young. It was enough to extract a sigh of pity from the conventional mother-in-law.

But Jenkins, with his usual discretion, had hedged. Accompanying his card he had obviously sent a note, assuring Peter the Little how sorry the American people were for him—that they regarded *him* as the abused individual, and only blamed him for not killing De Fonville and all the other Republicans. So the Prince relented. He said, "Send the fellow up!" Then Jenkins resumes the narrative:—

"I was in the presence of the Prince. * * * On entering I found the Prince sitting near the furthest window, conversing with six gentlemen. He rose and advanced to meet me. He cordially shook my hand, and said:—'Monsieur, I thank you for your sympathy.' Turning to a lady dressed in mourning, who was seated on the sofa, he introduced me. It was the Princess. The Prince offered me a chair, and the conversation I had interrupted was resumed."

The Prince and Princess seem to have comprehended Jenkins at a glance. They took up their previous conversation where he had broken it, and scarcely noticed his presence again, more than if he had been a fly.

The circumstance that he was not instantly kicked out impressed Jenkins wonderfully. He had been kicked out of so many places that the omission was conspicuous—in fact it was mysterious and awe-inspiring. "Most of the gentlemen were decorated with the rosette of the Legion of Honor." To be permitted to sit in such a presence!

The sycophant recovers breath:—

"The frank, open bearing of the Prince at once enlisted my sympathy. The manner of his friends impressed me with the idea that he was more sinned against than sinning. This impression was soon changed to certainty."

Perhaps the reader would like to hear what changed this impression to a certainty. Why, the convincing fact that

"The door of the room opened. A lady visitor entered; a tall, handsome woman, of noble appearance, dressed entirely in black velvet. She went direct to the Prince, whom she saluted on both cheeks."

Then Jenkins saw that Peter was innocent—for "that she would kiss a murderer is an impossibility. The Prince is no assassin."

The *Herald* reporters never lack brass, whether they are shinning around to get their hats chalked, or running their dirty faces for a drink. In proof of it, this disgusting creature expresses his wish that such a fine-looking lady would kiss *him*. The low-bred miscreant!

But she didn't do it; and, as nobody said anything to him, Jenkins gazed about the room, and took phonographic notes on his wristband. He seems to have sat there as long as he chose. "After a lengthened visit I rose to take my leave. The Prince took off his glove, crossed the room, shook hands with me more than once, and thanked me for having visited him." Jenkins then intimates that they enjoyed a season of confidential communion. "We conversed together apart for a few minutes. What then was said I do not write for obvious reasons." The Prince probably fell on his neck and kissed him, shed a few tears, and assured him that Noir was accidentally shot with his own pistol. He undoubtedly revealed, in a few choice words, the line of defense to be taken in his behalf, and the policy of the Government after he should be acquitted. How could our own dear Jenkins be so cruel as to decline to report these important secrets? "For obvious reasons!" Oh, yes; that's the way the reticent Jenkins always cuts you off.

The final conclusion of this volunteer ambassador of the American press is highly important, and will have the most profound influence in forming public sentiment in this country:—

"See the Prince as I saw him yesterday, in private life, placed, as he is now, in a most painful position, and you would cease to believe the stories which have been circulated to his detriment. He may be impulsive, hot-headed, if you will, but I will stake my existence that he is a 'good fellow.'"

After this, the Prince's acquittal is certain. And what's the use of persecuting him by persistently going on with the trial?

SERMON HUCKSTERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Solomon, looking forward through his prophetic telescope, once declared that there is nothing new under the sun, from which we infer that the great preacher, while unfolding the secrets of Wisdom, was liable to find a stenographic reporter at his elbow taking down his utterances for the use of some less noted seer in the dominions of the Queen of Sheba or Hiram of Tyre. That, at least, is the new trade opened in Eastern cities by short-hand writers, through which they compel Sunday also to pay its tithes to their till and make church-going as profitable as a caucus. Certain agents, who, it is to be presumed, have a ready back-door entrance into the study of many a divine, pay for these verbatim reports delivered each Sunday in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and drive a brisk trade in them. The system may have its disadvantages, as no doubt the original speaker aims to strike at the faults or temptations peculiar to his locality, and the arrow which hits the mark here in, another atmosphere falls spent and harmless to the ground. Imagine, for example, the speechless astonishment of our neighbors of Philadelphia, on finding themselves censured for their too eager vigor of intellect, in a sermon intended to curb the rampant thinkers of the Hub. Or fancy the perturbation and confusion of the audience when a fierce attack of words that cut like scythes meant to hew down the monstrous growths of iniquity in Chicago, is reproduced in the startled purity and innocence of civilized New York, an atmosphere in which, as all the world knows, all men become honest and all women virtuous. Probably this custom may explain the increasing comfort and satisfaction which our church-going population declare lately to have found in their favorite divines. Nothing can equal the sweet repose and complacency of soul in hearing your neighbor's sins expounded; and we have all doubtless, for the last year or two, settled into easier niches in our pew cushions from the pleasure of applying the lashes of the sermon to that far-off relation of ours for whom they were meant.

Perhaps we may question whether this underhand and dishonorable expedient ought not to be regarded as a hint of a real want in the religious world, and an indication of the proper manner of supplying it. The usual demand of two or three sermons a week, besides the regular parish work and visiting required of almost all clergymen, is more, to our secular mind, than any ordinary brain ought to be asked to compass. Especially is this the case when the clergyman is young, and with no knowledge of human nature or experience beyond what his schoolboy training in the seminary will furnish. Who has felt no pity, not to say contempt, for the poor neophyte, serving up his crude, flavorless hash of his text-books, Sunday after Sunday, or vague, disjointed plagiarisms from Alexander, or McIlvaine, or Wayland? How much more healthy and honest would it be if for a few years he was content to keep silent, to frankly preach the acknowledged sermons of the great masters of the human heart and true servants of their Lord; and to adjourn his own utterances until time and experience had banished the acridity and shallowness of youth, enlarged his creed, sweetened his charity, and, more than all, taught him some lesson worth repeating. For a man can only touch the heart of another man by that which comes from his own.

There is another class of men who might profitably use this system; men who are eminently fitted to preach by practice and example, but who lamentably fail in the pulpit. In fact, great eloquence in words is rarely found united with that peculiar and more valuable power which makes an efficient and useful minister over the parish. The great law-giver Moses protested that he should not be forced to the work of Aaron, who "spoke well." There is no reason that we can see beyond popular prejudice why clergymen who do, like Aaron, speak well, should not consent to give or sell, if need be, their sermons. Strong, helpful words do not so abound in the world that we should grudge them to each other. The field upon which the seed first falls may be obdurate and unyielding, and he who sows it should be the most willing that it should be scattered abroad and tested whether it be pure or worthless.

THE SENATORIAL NEGRO FARCE AND HUMBUG.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

The radical party is a living lie. There is nothing honest or truthful in it. It was conceived, brought forth, and exists and breathes in a moral atmosphere of deception and fraud. It is neither true to the country nor to anybody. It knows only power and plunder, and to achieve and retain these it is prepared to discard every moral obligation recognized among men. It hesitates at no injustice and scruples at no falsehood to accomplish its ends. It misrepresents itself, its motives, and its plans, and perpetuates its reign of tyranny over twelve millions of people whom it should recognize and treat as brethren of the same blood and political family, by the grossest aspersions and libels upon their conduct. They could not maintain themselves before even a perverted public judgment, and excuse their outrages and wrongs, except by making their victims appear what they know them not to be. We need no further illustration of this fact than the present system of misrepresentation and downright lying that has been regularly organized and conducted by subsidized agents throughout the South. They send forth men commissioned to bear false witness against their neighbor, and office-holders throughout the South are pressed into their wicked service, and on the penalty of decapitation forced to testify to what they know to be false and espouse a cause which in their hearts they despise. Ninety-nine hundredths of them being educated in the school of easy virtue where the Northern mind receives its principles and its training, yield a prompt, if reluctant, acquiescence to the iniquitous demand. It is in this way that the most arbitrary, oppressive, and corrupt faction that the world has known in any age prolongs its foul domination over the American people.

But the wrongs of the radical party toward white men, their own race, are as nothing in point of flagrancy when compared with the systematic, cold-blooded, and devilish conspiracy which they have organized against the poor ignorant blacks. Here they have weak and yielding material and they delight to operate on it. Under the false pretext of giving the Southern slave his freedom and accomplishing a work of humanity, they deliberately set on foot a plan first to use the unsuspecting race for their own benefit so long as it exists, and, secondly, to hasten with all possible speed the day of its extinction. They needed the negro vote to keep themselves in power, for their excesses and villainies had shocked all civilized mankind and doomed them to early obscurity; and they need the Southern soil, tilled by the negro, for their own surplus and dangerous population: hence the double purpose of the heartless and iniquitous plot. The first step in their game was to incite jealousy, distrust, ill-will and a war of races in the South, and no stone was left unturned in order to effect this object. If one-fourth of the white men, women and children of the South have not been massacred in cold blood, and the entire African race cut down in retaliation, it has been owing solely to the good sense of the latter and their conscious inadequacy to such a struggle. The damnable plot failed, not only in its intended scenes of horror, but in a great measure in the political gains of the conspiracy. Even the poor negro, ignorant and unsuspecting as he is, has seen through the thin veil that conceals the real objects of his new-found friends. He sees trickery, selfishness, and the most heartless indifference to his real welfare lurking beneath all their professions of interest and friendship, and day by day his eyes are opening to his danger and the only mode of escape. The race are growing wiser, and, we trust, in time to save them from a wretched fate.

The last act in this drama of duplicity and fraud finds its theatre on the floor of the United States Senate. Through the agency of a fraudulent election conducted under the direction of Federal bayonets, two individuals were sent to that body as the representatives of the State of Mississippi. One of them is the man who held those bayonets in his own hands, and boastingly proclaimed before the election that they should triumph at whatever cost. He is, too, an alien to the people of that State, and in no wise identified with them. The other is an Ohio negro, who, driven from his former home in the West for his offenses against common honesty and law, drifted down the Mississippi and lodged a wanderer on its eastern bank. With a defective education and the intelligence common to his race, this son of Ham finds his way to the Capitol, and is sworn in as a Senator of the United States, and, as announced in order to give full effect to the sensation, as the successor of Jefferson Davis. No Senator wanted him there, and but for the fact that in their shallow estimation his presence involved a humiliation of the South, he never would have been allowed to take his seat. But, once there, they must make the most of him—at least somebody, in order to blunt the national sense of indignation and shame for the abhorrent spectacle. It is resolved that he shall make a speech, and, unwilling to trust him to speak for himself, for it would have spoiled the whole game and developed the flagrant insult involved in his presence there to the whole American people, one is written and carefully prepared for him to read as his own. The Georgia bill was under discussion, and that must be the theme. Bullock, it is said, and no doubt truly, furnished the facts, and Sumner and others supplied the literary clothing. The event is noised abroad beforehand, the day finally arrives, and Revels reads, or rather "mouths," the piece prepared for him. Its facts are all falsehoods, 'tis true, but a more logical, ingenious, and rhetorical production has not emanated from that side of the Senate during the present session. The truth is the authors did up their work too well. It is impossible for the commonest mind not to discover the shameless fraud and imposition. Revels takes his seat, and the farce is closed by that crippled monument of human debauchery, Senator Morton, who lies to his own soul by declaring that in the substitution of a negro for Jefferson Davis, "the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, and gained much in loyalty and patriotism." No doubt the miserable creature feels at heart that Revels is at least *his* peer in all that is respectable and honest and decent.

But enough of these sickening details. When, oh when! will the American people drive from power and visit with a merited punishment the unprincipled, graceless, abandoned, God-defying usurpers who, day by day, are bringing contempt upon the country, uprooting all that is good and virtuous in the land, and forging chains for themselves and their children?

SWORD AND BAYONET.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Courier.

The sword has lost its sheath and the bayonet is permanently fixed. They, now and henceforth, are the law, and they the majority. We may as well comprehend this at once and to its full extent: for 'twill

"Fra mony a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

We have been restored to the Union, it is true; but a reconstructed State to a reconstructed Union. In both State and Union the citizen has been dethroned and the reigning sovereign is the soldier! From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern lakes, Constitution and codes are under the foot of force. The United States have actually ceased to exist, except in name, and we are now partitioned into so many garrisoned military departments, wherein law is silent under "general orders," wherein the Sheriff and his *posse comitatus* yield before the corporal and his squad, wherein the Governor succumbs to the General commanding, and where, over all, the President is merged, sunken and forgotten in the Commander-in-Chief of the army. This is so now, notwithstanding the war is over and the Union saved; it is so now, notwithstanding Virginia is readmitted to representation in Congress, and in the very face of General Canby's pretended abdication in favor of Governor Walker. Nor is it only so here and throughout the South, but is so North, as much so in Massachusetts as in South Carolina or Texas. The melancholy truth is that an arbiter has been called in that is devouring both sides, North and South alike appealed to the sword, and now the mutual penalty has fallen—to perish by it.

Cold steel and villainous saltpetre are sometimes good servants, but they are always bad masters. This was well understood by our forefathers, who, for themselves and us, their posterity, took every human precaution to place and keep the military power in subjection to the civil. But our folly surpassed their wisdom. The liberty and independence they bequeathed us have been lost. Yet even fools can feel, and experience may teach them something. Although an impartial estimate fixes the proportion of fools in the United States at ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants, still these abounding nincompoops, in course of time, may learn to regret the good old ways and tire of the peremptory interference of sword and bayonet. They may like to hear again their last "popular voice." They may grow impatient and indignant at the impudence with which the odd man of the hundred has his way against them on a matter of common right by an appeal to "headquarters" or to Washington. Even they of Massachusetts may have their withers wrung by a system of national government which, in effect, ties every citizen hand and foot and puts an armed soldier in every house. Yes, it will not be long ere all men from one end to the other of the country understand that there is no question, no matter how local soever, nor how small soever—whether affecting States, cities, or individuals, and whether relating to life, liberty, or property—into the scales of which the sword cannot and will not be thrown. The blindest ass will see that every United States law bristles with bayonets, that every United States official wears a sword, and that the whole land is subjugated to the most grinding kind of military despotism. But what of that? The people of France and Russia see that they are slaves, and remain so. The people of America, let us hope, having better opportunities to recover their freedom, will recover it, and know how to secure it.

Meanwhile, we of Virginia must not deceive ourselves as to the facts of the situation. We must be guided by what *is* and not by what ought to be. Let us be as wise as serpents, if we can, but as harmless as doves, avoiding all collisions and troubles that will inevitably result in bayonets. Discretion is the better part of valor just now; and if we patiently bide our time, it will be sure to come and bring round its revenges.

SPAIN NO LONGER GOVERNS IN CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The real dominion of Spain in Cuba ceased on the day that Captain-General Dulce was expelled by the volunteers of Havana. Ever since that date the island has been managed militarily, politically, and socially by armed ruffians called volunteers, and their paymasters, the Spanish slave-traders of the island. But Spain—that is, the Madrid Regency—has really no more to do with any matter occurring within the limits of the island than has the King of Timbuctoo.

Proofs of these facts, though scarcely required, are abundant. The Spaniards of Havana sent for some 40,000 men, raised from the scum of Spain by their agent in Cadiz, and paid their bounties out of their own pockets. They armed and equipped the various so-called volunteer troops that have been enrolled in the cities of Cuba. But it is distinctly understood that in return the troops are to do the bidding of their masters, not that of the Captain-General and his subordinates. They are to fight to preserve Cuban estates, and principally Cuban slaves, to their owners, the question of Spain's supremacy being entirely a secondary consideration. And this is the anarchy which Mr. Fish's administration has labored not a little to support! Had our Executive been endowed with a very moderate share of intelligence, he would have learned long ago to discriminate between a Government with which we have treaties of alliance and a rabble utterly uncontrollable and utterly irresponsible.

The last proof that Spain has lost Cuba is afforded by the exit of Mr. Phillips from Santiago. At a meeting of the Catalan volunteers held in that city on the 8th inst., it was determined to assassinate him. In company with the British Consul he waited on the Governor, who confessed himself unable to afford any protection, and as a friend advised Mr. Phillips to leave Santiago instantly, or he could not answer for what might happen. Mr. Phillips was escorted by the British Consul, with the British ensign waving over them, through the streets of Santiago, and on board the French steamer Darien.

For this atrocious national insult who is responsible? Santiago is supposed by our Government to be a port in a Spanish colony, to which for commercial purposes a United States Consul is accredited. Spain at this moment is also supposed to command some 50,000 men in Cuba, and to have in Cuban waters a navy composed of not less than seventy vessels, to maintain her control of the island. And now it turns out that in one of the principal seaports of the island Spain is obliged to confess that she is impotent to prevent a flagrant outrage and assassination!

The responsibility for this insult should attach where it naturally belongs, to Mr. Fish, who, if fitted for his position, should have known that Spanish rule in Cuba ceased long since to be anything but an empty word.

HOW LONG WILL CONGRESS TRIFLE WITH THE PEOPLE?

From the N. Y. Times.

Nearly five months of the Congressional session have passed away, and still the one great political necessity of the hour is put aside as if it were of no interest to any human being on the continent. The burden of taxation is not reduced, and it seems to be thought that the people will be satisfied with the vague promises of relief which have been made from time to time. We have proved past all cavil that the present rate of taxation is immoderately high, and could be reduced with perfect safety to the country. The advocates of absurd theories about the national debt have either been compelled to keep silence, or forced to admit that the demand for a reduction of taxation is too loud and general to be resisted any longer. Our contemporaries in all parts of the country, with a heartiness and unanimity seldom displayed on any occasion, have joined with us in requiring of Congress immediate attention to this most important subject. Congress admits the justice of the appeal, but folds its arms in apathy, and wastes week after week in discussions on personal affairs, or on the pettiest questions which the ingenuity of triflers could possibly suggest.

We can scarcely suppose that any member of the Administration or of Congress can be so infatuated as to dream that the question of reducing the taxes will die out if left to itself. An idea of that kind could only be entertained by some one who was utterly unable to detect the drift of public sentiment, or to appreciate the practical hardships which the present taxes inflict on every man of moderate means each day of his life. This is not one of those subjects which can be quietly shelved or forgotten. It is pressed upon our attention constantly, and in a thousand different forms. The poor are pinched by the taxes almost beyond the limits of endurance. Hard-working men and women find themselves deprived of many small necessaries of life by the levies which are made upon them, in one way and another, by the tax-gatherer. Almost everything they buy is dearer than it need be. Their children are made to suffer in order to gratify the delusion of doctrinaires that unless we pay off the national debt *now*, we shall never pay it off at all. The people are willing—they always have been willing—to assist the Government in its extremity. But is it not monstrous to tax a whole nation heavily for the sake of carrying out a blundering system of finance? Have we not made enormous sacrifices for posterity for years past? Is it too much to ask that the crushing load of taxation should now be very materially lessened? The President is understood to have been convinced by the evidence brought before him that the people earnestly, imperatively desire relief from what almost amounts to financial oppression. Congress, it is true, rarely finds time to attend to the real wants of the public. It will waste any day in discussing polygamy, or the "case" of this general or the other, but as to applying itself to practical and useful work, it does not do it once a week. It seems to think that the voice of the people is not a thing worth paying any attention to in these days.

The procrastination to which this great subject is being sacrificed will imperil the very existence of the Republican party, if the leaders are not very careful. We believe we shall go before the country under very unpromising circumstances if we cannot succeed in getting the taxes reduced before the next elections. The people will not always submit to be "put off" like children. They will have relief from taxation, if not from one party, from another. Four months have been frittered away already. Is not this enough to satisfy the greatest admirers of a Fabian policy? We can only once more warn Congress that further delays may exasperate the people in a way which no one need be anxious to witness. Shall we have to record the lapse of another week without a single step being taken towards a settlement of this question?

THE RING SMASHED.

From the N. Y. World.

We congratulate the Democrats of New York city, and of the Union, that the ring of Sweeny, Tweed, and company, as a power in the Democratic party, are utterly destroyed; that this metropolis is soon to be forever delivered from the burden and disgrace of their corruptions; that the party is already rescued from their ambitious domination or the repute of their alliance; and that the path is cleared for Democratic triumphs in the city and State this fall—in the Union in 1872.

The ring millstone which we have rejected has indeed become the corner-stone of one noisy day's Republican triumph at Albany; for a little longer double-headed ring and radical commissions and ring office-holders may administer the misgovernment of this municipality; but now at last the Young Democracy, the reform Democracy, are delivered from the last and worst of all the perils which environed them—the danger of accepting less than a complete reform for the sake of an immediate triumph; the peril of patching up the city charter rather than rebuilding it upon the foundation of self-government, stably and systematically; the risk of compromises with the ring—which now, thank God, are impossible.

The ring men have gone to their own place—to an open alliance with Republicans. It was their last desperate clutch at the remnants of power. It is a proclamation to all men that they have abandoned the cloak of Democracy because the Democrats of New York have repudiated and abandoned them.

The Young Democracy are consolidated and inspirited as nothing but treachery and a repulse could have united and inspired them. Every leader and every man in their ranks is now up to the *World's* standard from the beginning—

WAR TO THE KNIFE, AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	923,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $165,318·83	
Cash in Drawer 973·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.	JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	324,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	10,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO, N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $600,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,225,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·62.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 16

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH R. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Barby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Gown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3m6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7i Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street,
West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 230 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock Bridget Morrisey, residing in Fisher street, near Huntingdon, was seriously injured by a ladder falling upon her. She was taken to her home.

—George Buchanan, a child four years of age, residing at No. 1232 Salmon street, was run over yesterday morning by a wagon. The wheels passed over the child's thigh, fracturing it. Removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The carpenter shop of James Murray, at Thirty-ninth and Baring streets, West Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last evening about 9 o'clock, to the amount of about $1000.

—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner upon the body of an unknown colored man, found drowned in the Delaware river at Walnut street wharf. Deceased was about sixty years of age, grey hair and whiskers, and was dressed in black coat, grey pants, dark vest and white shirt. The body had been in the water but a short time.

An inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man found drowned at Coates street wharf. The deceased was about twenty-four years of age, and had on a dark sack coat, dark pants and vest, striped shirt. Upon a white pocket handkerchief were the letters K. M. The body had been in the water about one month.

—Joel Cadbury, a well-known merchant, died on Wednesday, at his residence in Germantown, in the seventy-first year of his age. The deceased, many years ago, was associated with Mr. Joseph Ripka, and up to a few years past was in business in Letitia street. He was much respected by all who knew him.

—Last evening the third anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street above Spring Garden, was held in the church edifice, on which occasion addresses were made by Rev. B. L. Agnew, Rev. M. C. Sutphen and others.

—The annual meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Buildings. Mrs. Lucretia Mott presided. The thirty-sixth annual and final report of the society was read and adopted. After addresses from several persons the following was offered and adopted:—

Whereas, The object for which this association was organized is accomplished; therefore

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, grateful for the part allotted to it in this great work, and rejoicing in the victory which has resulted from the long conflict between slavery and freedom in America, does now and hereby disband.

—Yesterday morning a man of respectable appearance called at the jewelry store of C. R. Smith & Son, West Market street, and asked to be shown some plain gold rings. He was handed a short stick full of rings, and after examining them handed them back, and without making a purchase left the place. Before, however, he had got out of sight, the attendant discovered that one of the rings had been removed and a brass one substituted. He then followed the stranger and had him arrested, and at that time he was seen to throw the gold ring upon the railroad track. The prisoner gave the name of John Foura. He was committed by Alderman Becker.

—The nine of the Keystone Base Ball Club this year will excel that of last year in many points. It is thought that Ewell will be catcher; Gwinn, pitcher; Kulp, third base; and Connor, Woods, and Cope in the field, while for other positions selections will be made from McClarnan, Schaffer, Fulmer, Donnelly, Clinton, Lovett, Cope, and Weaver, names of gentlemen who will be readily recognized as players above the ordinary grade.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—Smallpox threatens to decimate the friendly Indians in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona.

—The disastrous boiler explosion at Minersville was caused by the negligence of an incompetent engineer.

—The House Appropriation Committee are all but unanimous in their opposition to the San Domingo treaty.

—It is not thought the Tariff bill will be taken up by the House in detail before Wednesday or Thursday next.

—Collector Bailey's defalcations amount to more than $100,000. The Government is secured from loss.

—The clause in the Funding bill for the conversion of greenbacks into four per cent. bonds is not favored by Mr. Boutwell.

—A large meeting in Havana on Wednesday night adopted resolutions protesting against the cession of Cuba to the United States.

—A coalition between the Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of passing a charter for New York through the Legislature, is spoken of in that city.

—A bill authorizing the International Iron Steamship Company to erect yards on the banks of the Delaware, in which the Commonwealth is created a trustee to take the management of the bonds of a private corporation, was introduced in the Legislature yesterday.

Foreign Affairs.

—The ministerial crisis in Wurtemburg is at an end.

—A firm opposition is offered by the American bishops to the proclamation of Papal infallibility.

PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Fourth Day's Trial—Fonvielle Sentenced for Contempt of Court—The Court Remands the Prince.

LONDON, March 24.—A correspondent at the High Court of Tours comments on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort facts.

TOURS, March 24.—In the High Court of Justice to-day witnesses for the defense were examined to show the previous bad character of Noir and Fonvielle, and the good character of the accused. Their testimony on the first point was not convincing. Other witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer.

While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the cross-examination he used an expression offensive to the Prince, who violently interrupted the proceedings, and, turning to the lawyer, denounced him and his party as a faction.

Fonvielle, terribly excited, called the Prince an assassin. This caused great confusion among the spectators in the Court. Fonvielle was forcibly taken out by two officers, and the Procureur-General demanded his punishment, but the Court decided to postpone the matter until the end of the sitting.

M. Flouquet then commenced his argument for the prosecution, reviewing the lives of Noir, Fonvielle, and Prince Bonaparte, and pointed out the difference in their characters. He dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence, and asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army.

At this point the Prince became greatly excited, and exclaimed that there was a plot to aggravate him. He was severely reprimanded by the Court for interrupting counsel. At the conclusion of the argument for the prosecution Fonvielle was brought in, and the presiding judge sentenced him to ten days' confinement for contempt of court. The closing arguments will be continued to-morrow.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Marcus presented a resolution directing the Committee on Police to report plans for the establishment of public baths on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Adopted.

Mr. Burnell, a communication from Austin Street, requesting that the city purchase a portrait of General Taylor. Referred.

A communication was received from the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, asking that the City Arsenal, Broad and Race streets, be purchased for the Girls' High School. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

The City Solicitor sent in a communication stating that the city cannot compel property-owners to pave any street at their expense, unless a majority of the property-owners so petition. This was in response to a resolution passed by Councils relative to paving Chestnut, Walnut and Market streets with Belgian blocks.

The committee on centennial celebration made their report. An ordinance was also reported by them providing for the payment of their expenses, $240. Referred.

A communication was received from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, relative to paving Federal street, between Seventeenth and Twentieth. Referred.

Mr. Burnell introduced a bill to provide for paying the expenses of the committee on legislation. Referred.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported a resolution providing that the contract for building the school-house at Seventeenth and Christian streets, Twenty-sixth ward, be approved. Adopted.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a petition, signed by 10,000 property owners, asking the general repair of our streets. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The appointments by the Receiver of Taxes were confirmed.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution providing for the opening of Morris street. Adopted.

Mr. King offered one for the paving of Tamarind street, between Green and Coates, Eleventh ward. Adopted.

Bills from Common Council were disposed of as follows:

One making an appropriation of $2,372 44 to the Board of Port Wardens for 1870. Concurred in.

One authorizing the construction of a sewer on Race street. Concurred in.

Mr. King introduced a resolution for the tramwaying of Onas street, Eleventh ward. Adopted.

A communication asking payment for tolling the bell of St. Peter's church during the obsequies of Admiral Stewart was referred.

The following bills from Common Council were concurred in:

One relative to branch sewers of the Willow street culvert; amendment to the gas bill; relative to opening of Sixteenth street and Girard avenue; relative to enlarging the Mayor's office; relative to paving Franklin and other streets; relative to paying $1658 34 on the city ice boat.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to proceed with the paving of Long lane. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications were appropriately referred.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance authorizing the Board of School Controllers to contract for the erection of new school-houses. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $1658 34, to pay Messrs. Cramp & Co. for the building of the City Ice Boat. Agreed to.

Also, a supplement explanatory of an ordinance providing for the further extension of the Philadelphia Gas-works. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance creating a loan of $700,000 for the erection of a bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount. Agreed to.

A message from the Mayor was received, stating that he had signed a number of bills.

Mr. Bardsley presented an ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for the erection of new school-houses.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to the City Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. S. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the tramwaying of Richards and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Pierce and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Franklin and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the opening of Sixteenth street and Girard avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution to transfer an item from the appropriation to the Police Department to the Department of City Property. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, chairman of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, presented an ordinance locating the Congress Fire Company as a steam fire engine company, at Chestnut Hill.

Mr. W. F. Miller moved to amend by adding the Taylor Hose Company.

Mr. Hetzell moved to add the Lafayette Hose Company.

Mr. Myers moved to insert the Union Hose Company, of Rising Sun.

It was also moved to insert the Friendship Fire Company and Manayunk Hose Company.

Mr. Hetzell moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Mr. Hetzell then moved to recommit to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Four o'clock having been set apart for the consideration of the South-street bridge question, the Chair announced that the loan had not been properly advertised, and therefore could not be discussed at present. The bill was postponed.

Mr. Hetzell's motion was then taken up.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Buzby moved to amend further that the Committee on Fire and Trusts be directed to report a bill for a paid fire department.

After debate on this and other proposed amendments, all of which were defeated,

Mr. Calhoun presented a resolution approving of the contract of J. Powell & Son, for the construction of Penrose Ferry bridge. Referred.

Mr. Huhn presented an ordinance for the erection of a new police station-house in the Fifth district. Referred to Committee on Police.

The ordinance making an appropriation of two hundred dollars to pay George W. Fox for the loss of a mule was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented an ordinance making an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, for replacing furniture in the Mifflin school-house. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to charter any new city passenger railways unless they pave the streets between the tracks with wooden pavement. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up.

One for the centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence was concurred in.

One approving the securites of contracts for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-sixth ward was concurred in.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to tramway Tamarind street was referred.

One to pay the expenses of legislation. Concurred in.

One to change the place of holding elections in the Eighth division of the Twentieth ward. Concurred in.

One for a plan for the establishment of public baths. Concurred in.

One relative to sewers and branch sewers on Cohocksink creek. Agreed to.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to tramway certain streets. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

—It is a matter of record that "Old John Brown had" at least one "little Indian boy." A Mr. John Kelly is responsible for another. This precocious little savage performs all the dances of the modern "minstrel," including "Shoo Fly" and the "Big Sun Flower," we are told, "with finish and precision." He is "about seven years old," and the gushing description of the St. Joseph *Herald* informs us that his face is "expressive of innocence and purity," and "his moral character is above reproach." All kinds of methods of getting rid of Indians have been devised in the West, but we doubt whether anything will finish the race more quickly than training their children for "infant phenomenon" exhibitions.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 06	MOON RISES	2 25
SUN SETS	6 17	HIGH WATER	8 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 9
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 26
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, Charleston, S. C., E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Moore, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Providence, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Uriel, Siebolds, Rotterdam, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, Matanzas, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, Caibarien, Workman & Co.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Scull, Apponaug, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. W. Phillips, Somers, Providence, do.
Schr Blue Rock, Betell, Williamsburg, do.
Schr G. W. Middleton, Campbell, Providence, do.
Schr Ann Turner, Jones, Norfolk, Va., D. Cooper.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr Annie, Adams, Richmond, do.
Schr M. A. Rowe, Whittemore, New Bedford, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with mdse.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr Bessie Morris, from Zaza.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wallace, Jordan, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 11th inst.
Ship Westmoreland, Letourneau, was in the Roads, Bremerhaven, 8th inst. for ——.
Ship Majestic, Gibbons, hence, at Callao 24th ult., via Montevideo.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, cleared at New Orleans 19th inst., for Havana and Philadelphia.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Carrie Wright, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 9th inst.
Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Symmes, from Havana for Bremen, had finished repairs at Nassau about 19th inst., and was reloading. The cargo of the schr Ella Howell, at Savannah, consisted of part of that of the bark G. W. Dodge.
Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Josephine, Day, hence, at St. Johns, P. R., 10th inst.
Brig Branch, Card, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 12th inst.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from New York, at Cienfuegos 12th inst.
Brig Choice, Brown, cleared at Havana 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Prairie Rose, Griffin; J. A. Devereux, Clark; and St. Peter, Le Blanc, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Beauty, Shields, at Havana 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Day Spring, Hardenbrook, and John Pierce, Townsend, sailed from Cardenas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Simmons, cleared at New York yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, from Sagua, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Windward, Ellis, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 16th inst.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, hence, at Matanzas 15th inst.
Schr Capella, Taylor, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, at Pensacola 16th inst., from Mobile.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.
Schrs J. B. Smith, Williams, and W. H. Tiers, Gifford, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs Benj. Strong, Brown, hence for Greenwich, and Hamburg, Westcott, hence for Norwich, passed Hell Gate 23d inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.
Schrs R. A. Ford, Carpenter; Gold Hunter, Price; and Ada, Belyea, for Philadelphia, at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.
Schrs Polly Price, Yates, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d instant.
Schrs Marshall Perrin, Packard, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Amelia Post, from Newburyport for Newcastle, Del., at Newport P. M. 21st inst.
Schr Prize Banner, Aikens, hence, at Newburyport 22d inst.
Schr Annie May, May, from Weymouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 21st inst., and sailed again next morning.
Schrs E. G. Irwin, Johnson; C. W. Locke, Huntley; and A. T. Cohn, Springer, from Boston; L. H. Coggswell, Sweet, and Fred Gray, Lakeman, from Salem, at Bath 21st inst., all to load ice for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Pollock Rip Lightvessel No. 2, which drifted to the southward during the recent gales, has been restored to her former position.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25]m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 26

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN, a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
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All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
3 2 mwf 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and fo the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of drier beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
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AND
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI'S FAREWELL.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock,
And a Grand Gala
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M.
Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist,
MONS. THEODORE RITTER;
the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS.
Musical Director and Conductor.....GEO. F. COLBY
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20.
Seats can be secured, commencing Monday, March 28, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. 3 24 8t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
The Theatre will be closed to-night to arrange for opening on MONDAY next of the
GERMAN BIO-PLASTIC TROUPE.
GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Benefit of J. H. JACK.
Drama, Burlesque, Minstrelsy, and Gymnasia.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL GALTON MATINEE.
SATURDAY,
MARCH 26, 1870.
Three operas,
"66," LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
And LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.
First appearance of the young Prima Donna,
MISS MAGGIE HARROLD.
First appearance in Philadelphia of Miss LILLIE HALL, of New York Theatres.
Mr. THOMAS WHIFFIN in Three Pieces. 3 23 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 25,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama, entitled,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
ROBERT BRIERLY (first time in Philadelphia),
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
To conclude with Mr. Chanfrau's version of
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
"SAM." MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock.
In active preparation, an original Drama of American Western Life, entitled
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7 to 8.
STILL TRIUMPHANT! HOUSES PACKED!
LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Edmund Falconer's new drama,
HEART'S EASE.
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT IT?
LOTTA.....as.....MAY WILDROSE.
With new songs, duets, and dances.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
FROU-FROU—MONDAY, April 4.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut
ON MONDAY, March 28,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
Offered by the Subscribers to the Management of the NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
For the First Time in America,
THE ORIGINAL
FROU-FROU!
The Theatrical Sensation of 1870,
FROU-FROU,
The Admirable Comedy, in Five Acts,
FROU-FROU.
By Meilhac and Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, without any ALTERATION OR ADAPTATION.
Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT NEWS.

THE *Evening Bulletin* reminds us of the fox in the fable which, after losing his tail, endeavored to convince his brethren and the world in general that tails were a useless and dangerous incumbrance. Its eloquence in depicting the disadvantages of such appendages finds a fitting counterpart in the attempts of the *Bulletin* to prove that reliable news is not essential to a modern newspaper. The *Bulletin* alleges that it has "found comfort in the saving of a handsome sum" which it formerly paid weekly to obtain intelligence from the source which supplies every influential and important journal in the United States; and if its readers rest content with a stinted supply of news, we will be ready to acknowledge the force of this branch of the short-tail argument. Until that fact is clearly proven, however, we will not be convinced either by the blandishments or the abuse of the *Bulletin* that superior facilities for procuring and promptly furnishing a faithful record of the current events of this stirring age should be hastily exchanged for imperfect arrangements. While the *Bulletin* has been saving "a handsome sum" weekly in its expenditure for news, we have nearly doubled our outlay for this purpose, and thereby acquired the exclusive right to publish afternoon editions of the despatches furnished by the Associated Press, and we have "found comfort" in the prompt and generous appreciation of the superiority of our telegraphic intelligence by the public. The *Bulletin* is welcome to all the satisfaction it can derive from its savings, and we shall not envy it if it continues its reductions of expenditures for news until it virtually ignores all the facilities which the telegraph affords to modern journalism. It may follow its descent from the Associated Press to the American Press Association by sinking into still lower depths, without inspiring us with the slightest desire to follow its example, for we intend to adhere stubbornly to the conviction that short-tails are not a good newspaper fashion. Our amiable and ingenious contemporary has nourished the hope that the news association with which it is now connected would be reinforced in its operations in this city by the assistance of "the new morning paper which Mr. Swain, son of the founder of the *Ledger*, is about to publish." But that gentleman sets too high a value on abundant and correct intelligence to jeopardize his new enterprise by an alliance with the *Bulletin* and its associates. He has applied for and gained admission by unanimous consent to the old-established Associated Press, of Philadelphia, thereby showing that the Associated Press is not the unpopular monopoly that they are endeavoring to impress the public that it is; thus making stronger than ever the organization which furnishes the regular despatches published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and destroying the main reliance of the American Press Association, in this city, for future efficiency. The *Bulletin* has invented the fanciful theory that the Associated Press is "terribly frightened." Will it be good enough, when it corrects its misstatement about Mr. Swain's new paper, to explain the sensations awakened among its associates by the arrangements made for supplying telegraphic despatches to that journal?

THE INCOME TAX.

THERE is a very serious doubt whether any United States income tax is constitutional, for the Constitution, in Article I, Section 9, and fourth paragraph, says:—"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." What is the "enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken?" The answer is found in the third paragraph of section 2 of the same article, viz.:—"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding"—persons and not dollars.

We think all will concede that our "income tax" is a very "direct tax." It is a tax, for the law names it such; it is a direct tax, for the law goes straight for every person who has a certain number of dollars income during each year. And one must swear "directly" to many "direct" questions, not about numbers of persons in his State, but about the number of dollars of income which have come directly into his hands each year. All this is not "in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken, of the number of persons in any State of this Union," but, on the contrary, this law asks for dollars of a man, not as a person, but because he has had more than a certain number of dollars in one year.

We hope sincerely that our lawmakers will agree to abolish this tax forthwith upon constitutional if upon no other grounds. It has been submitted to patiently, without any serious inquiry into its character, because it was believed to be a necessity growing out of an extraordinary occasion. That occasion no longer exists, and the law is rightly considered to be unjust, oppressive, and inquisitorial. There is no reason whatever why it should be longer continued, and those members of Congress who exert themselves most zealously to have it done away with without further delay will be most certain of gaining the favor of their constituents and in securing further favors from them.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

THE last spring exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was most unsatisfactory to all parties concerned in it. It was the worst display that had been seen upon the walls of the institution for years, and it was particularly remarkable for the absence of works by Philadelphia artists. In other words, the exhibition was a disgraceful failure, both from an artistic and a pecuniary point of view; but it served one good purpose at least in giving a practical demonstration of the radical defects of the present system of management, and in eliciting a decided expression of public opinion. The adverse criticisms that were bestowed upon the Academy and its managers created a healthy excitement, the effects of which have been visible during the past year in the efforts that have been made to increase the facilities of the schools and to correct some of the most glaring defects that for many years past have been bringing the institution into disrepute. This leads us to hope that, in course of time, the directors of the Academy will be able to see what its real deficiencies are, and that they will be impressed with a desire to make it a genuine art school that will be a credit to Philadelphia and the country, and that will be the means of promoting the art-culture of the country in a manner that it never yet has done.

One of the effects of the failure of last year has been a determination not to hold any exhibition this spring as usual. No official announcement of this determination has yet been made, it is stated definitely by the directors in private; and it may be accepted as a settled thing that the old ladies who never go to any other "show," and who consequently look forward to the spring exhibition of the Academy during ten months of the year with anxiety and impatience, will be disappointed. The reason given for this failure of the Academy to come to time as usual is a very strange one, apparently. The directors complain that they have no pictures available, and that it is not worth while to attempt an exhibition, and to run the risk of making a worse display than that of last year. This reason is strange, from the fact that the artists of Philadelphia have been working as steadily as usual this winter, and the number of works produced will probably come up to the usual average both as regards quality and quantity. And yet the institution that professes to be the especial representative of Philadelphia art has not the power of collecting their performances and arranging them so that the public may know what progress our artists are making! There is certainly something radically wrong when such a condition of affairs is brought about; but the directors of the Academy show wisdom when they decline to bring upon themselves additional odium by getting up an exhibiton that would be chiefly remarkable for the absence of meritorious works of Philadelphia artists.

That there are pictures enough to make an exhibition is certain, and Mr. Edward Moran, whose difficulty with the Academy is a matter of some notoriety, is about to place on exhibition at Earles' no less than eleven works, so that the public of this city may have an opportunity to see them previous to their being shipped to New York to adorn the walls of the National Academy of Design in that city. Other artists will undoubtedly follow Mr. Moran's example, and unless the Pennsylvania Academy makes more speedy efforts to regain its lost ground and to obtain and maintain a position such as the times demand, it had better shut its doors and cease operations entirely. As it is now carried on it stands a confessed failure.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has had a table prepared which proves that the entire national debt would be cancelled in twenty-three and a half years by a sinking fund capital of $25,000,000 per annum, while a capital of $90,000,000 par annum which is about the present rate of liquidation, would extinguish the entire debt in five years. No stronger argument in favor of a great reduction of taxation could be framed. If the existing generation, after suffering all the miseries of the war, effects a material reduction in the public debt before it passes from the stage of action, this will be all that posterity can in justice require. But as matters are now progressing, the same men who crushed the Rebellion on ensanguined fields, and the same people who mourn the loss of kindred and the desolation of their homes, will be compelled to defray the entire pecuniary cost of the conflict, and to submit to the most onerous taxation that human ingenuity ever devised. Twenty-five millions per annum may be easily spared as a sinking fund, but it would be cruel and unjust for Congress to ask for more after the national credit is fully restored. High taxes are depressing every American interest at this moment, and every inch of this pressure that can be safely taken off should be removed at the earliest possible moment.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.—At the Academy of Music last evening, Professor Robert E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture on "Chemical Forces" which proved to be one of the most entertaining and instructive that has ever been listened to in this city. The grand masquerade of the elements was marshalled before the audience in a way that was at once amusing and startling. Heat was made to produce cold, and cold heat; liquids were transformed into solids, gases into liquids, and then into solids; quicksilver, which freezes at a temperature of forty degrees below zero, was solidified almost instantaneously by the pound; and various other experiments, complicated in their details but simple in their results, were conducted on a scale that enabled every person in the spacious building to appreciate them to the fullest extent. Perhaps the most noticeable of all the experiments were those connected with the artificial manufacture of ice, the entire practicability of which was demonstrated so clearly that the mere remembrance of the occasion will be refreshing in the coming summer heat. Such a lecture as that delivered by Professor Rogers last evening is worth as much as a half dozen of the ordinary class, as a means of educating the masses and inspiring them with devotion to the cause of science; and the more we have the better. We trust that Professor Rogers will be induced either to repeat the lecture of last evening, or, what would perhaps be still better, to give a continuation of it, so that the experiments which he was prepared to make last evening, but was prevented from doing by the lateness of the hour, may not be lost to the public. The success which has attended the lectures given at the Academy by Professor Henry Morton, as well as by Professor Rogers, has been so decided that we have no doubt a regular course devoted exclusively to experimental science would draw as large houses as are attracted by the trashy sensational plays of the period. We commend the scheme to the projector of the remarkably successful "Star" course which is about closing.

THE STATE HOUSE of Representatives yesterday did a good stroke of business in the matter of distribution of Bates' "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers." The bill authorizing the completion of this work, and providing for its distribution by the Superintendent of the Public Schools among the libraries of the Common School districts, was considered, and a substitute offered by Mr. White, distributing the books among the Senators, members, and Clerks of this and the next Legislature, the cost of the book not to exceed five dollars per volume, and each set to contain five volumes, the Senators to receive twenty sets each. This substitute was carried by 61 ayes to 26 noes. In comparison with some of the other iniquities perpetrated by the Legislature, this particular swindle is of comparatively little moment, but it is an excellent example of the utter recklessness with which the public money is wasted at Harrisburg.

The preparation of this history was a job for the especial benefit of Bates, and, if the State has to pay for the work any how, the distribution of the books among the members of the Legislature is probably the best thing that can be done with them. It is barely possible that some of our noble Senators and Representatives may read this work when they find themselves in possession of one hundred copies, and as it is tolerably certain that nobody else will, it is gratifying to think that the labor of the author may not be altogether thrown away. If Bates has done his work properly, our legislators may, by perusing the stories of the noble deeds of our volunteers, learn some lessons of virtue that they sadly need.

AN AFRICAN PRESIDENT.—We publish today the inaugural address of Edward James Roye, the fifth President of the Republic of Liberia, in West Africa. It was delivered before the National Legislature in joint convention at Monrovia, on the 3d of January last. We have been favored with a copy printed at the "Government Printing Office." The message treats of finance, labor, railroads, national bank, general education, immigration, the native tribes, and the future of Liberia. As republicans we rejoice in the success of the African republic. As friends of the African race we rejoice to see a nation growing in power which bids fair to do a work in Africa similar to the work of the Anglo-Saxon in America. As soon as the ratification of the fifteenth amendment is promulgated, our fellow-citizens of African descent will take a deeper interest in the land of their fathers. The benevolent men who founded Liberia, by aiding those who desired to return to their fatherland, may well rejoice in the great good already accomplished, and can anticipate still richer and larger success in the years to come.

SHERMAN ON SHERIDAN.—General Sherman has written a reply to the letter of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, referring to the attack on the Piegans and our Indian affairs generally, which we published yesterday. It will be seen that General Sherman sustains Sheridan and the officers under his command without reserve, while he deprecates the severe criticisms that have been bestowed upon them on account of the affair with the Piegans. General Sherman is fully conversant with the difficulties of the Indian situation and his views are entitled to respectful consideration. The letter to Sheridan is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.—General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill.—General:—Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War, who says he has no objection to its publication, and he will send it to the press. It is of course to be deplored that some of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than a hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on the spot, and is the responsible party. I prefer to believe that the majority of the killed at Mountain Chief's camp were warriors; that the firing ceased the moment resistance was at an end; that quarter was given to all who asked for it; and that a hundred women and children were allowed to go free to join the other bands of the same tribe known to be camped near by, rather than the absurd report that there were only thirteen warriors killed, and that the balance were women and children more or less afflicted with smallpox. The Indians on the reservations are exclusively under the protection of the Indian Bureau; but the bureau officers had officially notified you of their inability to restrain these very Piegans, and had called on you to punish them for their repeated and unceasing robberies and murders, and you had—as early as last October—laid down the plan for a winter surprise and attack, which plan was immediately sent to the Indian Bureau, eliciting no remonstrance; so that there is no question at all of responsibility save and except only as to whether Colonel Baker wantonly and cruelly killed women and children unresisting; and this I never believed.

The army cannot resist the tide of emigration that is flowing towards these Indian lands, nor is it our province to determine the question of boundaries. When called on we must, to the extent of our power, protect the settlers; and, on proper demand, we have also to protect the Indian lands against the intrusion of the settlers. Thus we are placed between two fires—a most unpleasant dilemma, from which we cannot escape; and we must sustain the officers on the spot who fulfil their orders.

I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed.

I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THAT procreative "family of color," the anilines has begotten us another beautiful member, whose complexion shines with a golden hue. We shall soon derive all the tints of the chromatic scale from the coal tar extract. The new offspring has been christened *Fenuine* by its discoverer, M. Knosp. It promises to give to silken, cotton, and woollen fabrics all shades of yellow, from bright orange to bright brown. We are not told how it was brought to light; whether by intention or accident, like some other members of its family. That splendid green that dressmakers and their patrons know as "gas green" was stumbled upon by a lucky fluke. A certain dyer, Chirpin by name, was trying to turn to practical account a blue aniline compound that baffled all attempts to render it fast. It was a fine color, but there was no fixing it. Chirpin tried all he could think of, without success. One day he told his troubles to a friend, who was a photographer; and this worthy, without any knowledge of dyeing or chemistry, suggested that as he, to "fix" his pictures, used hyposulphite of soda, this same salt might fix the blue dye. The suggestion was made from blind faith in the power of his fixer to make everything lasting. Well, without a hope of success, Chirpin made a trial of it. Imagine his astonishment at seeing his fleeting blue change under the soda salt's influence to a gorgeous green. And the best of it was that the new color was a fast one, at least as fast as any of the aniline family, for they are not a very stable lot. So, ye ladies, who shine in aldehyde, give your thanks to the unwise but faithful photographer.

THE *Daily Topic* is the title of a new journal which has made its appearance at Harrisburg. It is under the management of Dr. J. H. Gihon, recently Private Secretary to Governor Geary. Dr. Gihon has had considerable experience in the newspaper business in this city and elsewhere, and is fitted to conduct a journal in a way that will render it attractive to the people. There is abundant room at the State Capital for a new Republican daily paper, and we trust that the *Topic* will prove a success.

—At Montreal on Saturday Boyle did two miles on snow-shoes in eleven minutes fifty-three seconds, said to be by twenty-eight seconds the best time yet recorded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ S P R I N G

OVERCOATS.

A VERY LARGE

AND VERY BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

IN

NEW STYLES

FOR

SPRING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE,

BY T. BUCHANAN READ,

(Author of the Poem.)

FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE FURORE INCREASING.

GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

OVER 30,000 VISITORS.

The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS, in size 20x36 inches, now ready. Price, $10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. [3 7

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, March 24, the PHILADELPHIA LOCAL TELEGRAPH (City Department of the Western Union Telegraph) will receive, transmit, and deliver, within half a mile of any Station, messages for 10 cents. This order includes Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, West Philadelphia, Hestonville, Mantua, etc. Special arrangements will be made with manufacturers and others, if desirable. HENRY BENTLEY,

3 24 3t THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day WALTER G. WILSON, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of THEO. WILSON, Esq.

1t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD—WATER! WATER!—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the N. E. corner WEST and COATES Streets, for the purpose of taking such action as will secure them a sufficiency of water. 3 25 2t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyei s the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfinished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,

3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £4,000,000
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 220 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,

3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, Camden, on SATURDAY, the 26th of March instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

3 4 11 18 25 4t W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 909 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.

3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

CLOTHING.

At the Head of the Heap!

The quality and style of the Clothing kept by ROCKHILL & WILSON not only entitle them to the appellation of

"SUPERIOR,"

But so much more excellent are they than the Clothes made by any other house for the Philadelphia market, that all Philadelphians, and all the people who deal as Philadelphia, acknowledge them to be

FAR BETTER
THAN ANYBODY ELSE'S BEST.
ROCKHILL & WILSON, THE PUBLIC CLOTHERS,
Are also the
PUBLIC BENEFACTORS,
For they contribute to the GOOD LOOKS,
the SOUND HEALTH,
and the SOCIAL ENJOYMENT
of the PUBLIC.

Rare attraction for SPRING.
Big inducement for SPRING.
Low price for SPRING.
Immense stock for SPRING.
Monstrous preparations for SPRING.

Come and see the variety!
Ready-made! or made to order!

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE

WILL SELL AT HIS
GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ABOUT 500
MAGNIFICENT
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
On the Evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 10rp

CIGARS.

B. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

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GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD Seeds, Extra Early, Dan O'Rourke, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, Eugenie, and Blue Imperial Peas. For sale by

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

ONION SETS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Rhubarb Roots, Grafting Wax, Mushroom Spawn, Early Rose, Early Mohawk, and Peach Blow Potatoes.

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, WINNINGSTADT, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other varieties of Cabbage, Seeds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Radish Seeds, etc.

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,

3 19stuf6t No. 805 MARKET Street.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

3 14 mwflm HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rpf

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT
Positive Sale by Thomas & Sons,
MARCH 29,
Without Limit or Reserve, to Close an Estate,
HOUSE No. 620 South TENTH Street,
16 by 100 feet.

Particulars and Keys at Auction Store.

3 25 3t*4p Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the residence of the late
COMMODORE ENGLE,
in Burlington, N. J.; being a neat, commodious two-story cottage, with gas and water throughout, situated on Broad street, opposite St. Mary's Church, with four acres of garden and lawn and table; or, if desired, the buildings with a lot of 60 feet front and 160 feet deep. Will be sold separately. A bargain if applied for early.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

3 25 3t* No. 120 S. FRONT St., Phila.

BROWN STONE DWELLING
AND
COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of
DREXEL & CO.,

3 23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station.—Contains parlor, dining-room, library, two kitchens, eight bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, or to W. C. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane. 3 25 6t*

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELEgant Stone Mansion, situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The house is new and complete in every respect, and accessible by steam and horse cars. Stone stable for four horses, Cow House, Carriage House, and all the appurtenances of a first-class establishment. Address J. B., at this Office. 3 23 tuthsa6*

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, dressing rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

E. L. BOUDINOT,

3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

13 10tf Delanco, N. J.

FOR RENT.—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L. O. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
3 19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

DETERMINED TO FORCE BUSINESS IN THESE DULL TIMES, I WILL OFFER MY STOCK OF
Fine Watches,
Gold Chains,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Elegant Sets of Jewelry for Ladies' Wear,
Diamond Finger Rings,
And every article that can be found in a well-assorted stock of Watches and Jewelry, at prices lower than ever before offered.

JOHN C. KELLEY,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
3 23 3t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

BOARDING.

NEW COLONNADE HOTEL,
Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chesnut St.,
Now open for guests to select rooms for permanent board. Apply at Hotel from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 3 25 6t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1870.

New York Flags

are as industrious as gold. They are continually going up and coming down, and—as with gold—no one appears to exactly understand the reason. Every other morning, at an early hour, you see the national flags upon the tops of public buildings in a state of fluctuation, and one who reads them aright would, I suppose, detect in them the history of national, State, and civic deaths and celebrations. They are certainly always on the move.

The Nobby Note Masticator.

Not many months ago a paragraph was copied from a foreign paper purporting to give the adventures of a thief who stole diamonds by means of his tongue, and might be said to be perpetually tasting the sweets of his profession. His plan was to examine a trayful of precious stones, holding them very close to his eyes, under pretence of being near-sighted. This brought them, of course, very near to the mouth, so that at any moment, when the jeweller's eyes were averted, the thief could protrude his tongue and fork the treasures into the oral cavity. This plan succeeded admirably for a long time, but at length the thief met his match in a detective who had once been all but foiled by a similar miscreant.

Something like this has been attempted in our moral little neighborhood of Newark. New York and the Bowery, however, have the honor of claiming him for their own. Finding himself in that virtuous little suburb, he went into a grocer's, made a purchase, and was handed in change one five-dollar bill and several smaller ones. He deliberately counted the change over, and then informed the astonished grocer that it was five dollars short. Whether the grocer had seen the manœuvre by which the deception was accomplished, or whether he had been served so once before, is not known, but his suspicions were awakened. He attacked the Bowery youth, forced his jaws open, and discovered the five-dollar bill he had given him crumpled into a little ball and stowed away in a hollow tooth! People generally prefer having their teeth plugged with gold, but the Bowery boy evidently preferred greenbacks. He was arrested and sent to prison, and during the examination he was confronted with several parties who claim to have been similarly victimized by him.

The Risley Spanish Troupe.

The Andalusian brunettes have arrived. The females are as beautiful as though they had been made to order expressly for the Tammany. The males unite the best qualities of Ajax and Von Homme. I am expressing myself not according to my own lights, but according to the spirit of the advertisements which lie in waiting. The troupe has one fault, however—it boasts no letter-writer. There is not one of them that has ever written a letter to a newspaper. This fault will, however, soon be remedied. One of the first things that Blondism did, when its popularity threatened soon to be on the wane, was to get in a row with some one and blaze away in "cards" to the newspapers. That was one of the most fertile sources of popularity. The "cards" came out and the audiences went up. Of course, brunettism will follow up this path. Enough of the aroma of blondism lingers around the Tammany to furnish at least one letter-writer capable of putting into English sufficiently good for the *Herald* the grievances of Andalusian *ballererias*. The letters will be forthcoming all in good time. The first night of the brunettes is all but identical with that of the blondes. Let us gird up our loins and watch the fight.

Mr. Parsloe's Bunch of Fives.

Why do actors invariably insist upon settling their private disputes in a public manner? Why do the male ones so often haunt lobbies, billiard-saloons, and the fronts of theatres and hotels, in wait for the ignoble offenders who have so long eluded them? I don't know why, except it proceeds from a marked love of notoriety. Publicity becomes meat and drink to them. Off the stage they imagine themselves behind the footlights still, and act in such a way as to concentrate upon them the eyes of the public. Are they not sensitive beings, and does not their constant openness to public criticism foster in them a sickly craving to be talked about? I think that is what is the matter with them generally, but I hope that is not what is the matter with Mr. Parsloe who lately used his bunch of fives so demonstratively in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. It was there, I believe, he met with Francis Rea, who had offended him, and whom accordingly he dealt a fist in the face. If it had been in the dark Mr. Rea might have excused Mr. Parsloe's having furnished him with the means of seeing a "hand before him," but since the affair happened in broad daylight and Broadway light, he resorted to the law for redress. The sequel was that Mr. Parsloe was arraigned yesterday before the Jefferson Market Police Court, and required to give bonds in the sum of three hundred dollars. It is sad to have one's illusions in regard to an actor's geniality all rudely dissipated. One moment you see the favorite of the public smiling and bowing behind the footlights, a happy man and successful artist, rich in the smiles and applause of a large audience and a more than respectable salary. The next you see him stripped of all the gaudy humbugs of the stage and "sent up" like any common criminal. Well, life is one long process of disillusion.

The third and last

Bal de la Grande Duchesse

was given last night at the Everett Rooms. It was as bad as the last one, both with respect to those who attended, the quality of the "carryings on," and the condition of those that were carried off. The can-can was danced until the bewildered and tipsy Floras tumbled in heaps, and the police interfered in spite of the protestations of the roughs. This will be the last of these epicene beauties for some time to come—another year.

Our City Arabs.

The juvenile city Arabs are composed of bootblacks, newsboys, and all those nondescript classes of youth who gain their living by vagrant means, no one well knows how. A good deal of attention is bestowed upon them just at present by various kind-hearted people who have both money and intelligence. They are being rescued from the bad houses where they become inured in vices as bad as those they pick up in the streets. The Children's Aid Society does a good deal for them in this particular. It provides them with good plain eating and drinking and the means of making themselves clean. It likewise furnishes many of them with homes out West, where some at least of those good old-fashioned virtues are taught which turn out healthy-moralled men. And those virtues surely need to be inculcated in the most practical and forcible manner possible to these battered little waifs, whose memories are stored with the coarse and dirty teachings of a Bowery Theatre, and whose minds and hearts are rivuleted with the moral mire which flows free and full in the streets where they were brought up. But, b'our lady! I wax moral and high-flown. Something too much of this. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT no performance will be given this evening.

To-morrow there will be a matinee by the re-organized Galton troupe, when "66," *Lischen and Fritzchen*, and *La Rose de St. Fleur* will be presented, with Mr. Whiffin in all three pieces. Miss Maggie Harrold, who is said to be a singer of fine abilities, will make her first appearance in this city, as will also Miss Lillie Hall.

To-morrow evening Mr. J. H. Jack will have a benefit, when a combination of attractions will be presented. Mr. Jack has many warm friends in this city, and he ought to be complimented by a full house on this occasion.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will have a benefit, and will appear this evening as "Robert Brierly" in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* and as "Jeremiah Clip" in *The Widow's Victim*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Sam* will be represented.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Heart's Ease*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will give a farewell performance of *Frou-Frou* on Monday.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will give two evening concerts and a matinee at the Academy of Music, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week. The sale of seats will commence on Monday.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment of songs, dances, and Ethiopian comicalities will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be presented this evening, for the delectation of the laughter-loving public.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—A concert in aid of this institution will be given at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 2, when the leading amateur artists of Philadelphia will execute some fine selections from the works of the best masters. The institution is in need of money, and we hope that the prospects of a superior entertainment will induce the public to come forward and give a generous aid to its managers on this occasion.

SUBSCRIBERS to the five-dollar tickets for the testimonial to the French Comedy Company for *Frou-Frou*, next Monday, are requested to go to Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street, for their tickets.

Fechter.

The following communication to a New York contemporary is not uninteresting:—

To the Editors of the New York *Express*:—It is astonishing how widely the doctors seem to differ with reference to Fechter's case. A gentleman of this city who had written and published in a weekly journal an article comparing the two actors, Booth and Fechter, in their personations of "Hamlet," received the following from a friend in Philadelphia, who is well known among the literary circles of that city as a graceful writer and a fluent and forcible public speaker. It is especially interesting, when we remember that the Quaker City critics, with one accord, denied to Fechter the possession of the least dramatic ability:—

Dear Derf—I have seen Fechter in *Hamlet* and all my being burns with enthusiasm. You think me cold and unimpassioned, yet as I listened to that man, all the good in me, of thought or feeling, seemed winged to a new enjoyment, higher than any yet attained, and I was almost lost to my surroundings, he so "spelled" me with his genius. Talk of other actors! Forsooth! So far as my opinion goes, and it's good to me at least, it is waste of thought to compare them. It took a Shakespeare to create, and it takes a Fechter to comprehend the creation. What difference, then, in genius? Why, my dear fellow, others see it afar off, as in a glass, darkly; but Fechter fully, entirely, as face to face. He alone has caught the music of the thought, as well as the melody of diction, and I think he must know the most exquisite joy when his own imagination holds converse with the intellect of that master-mind of the past which he alone can understand. How must his nature thrill with every line or word! Since his mere utterance gives so great a joy to one so cold as I, what must the full comprehension be to him? Shakespeare to-day, to me, is really Shakespeare, the genius of all Time, with a might and majesty I only dreamed of yesterday, and Fechter his only interpreter to common minds. Why, Fechter knows innately what some poor pedagogue has taught the rest. To read precisely, grammatically, with knowledge of commas and stops, is good, and much to be commended in an actor, but to know intuitively, to catch instinctively the true intent and meaning, to tread with common steps the same path of thought, full of the same joy, and then, with nature's own acknowledged power, to demonstrate to lower minds the glory and the beauty of that upper sphere, is so marked and different a thing that it must flash its light into the darkest judgment and leave no room for doubt. How could you do so weak a thing as to compare the mild rush-light of man's making with the full glare of nature's touch that waits on genius, whose glory elevates, transforms, and cheers all on whom it shines? How could you, Derf, say?

Yours, JOHN ROSS C——.

The statement that the Quaker City critics with one accord denied to Fechter the possession of the least dramatic ability is certainly very far from being correct. Most of them certainly did conclude that he could not play "Hamlet" as Shakespeare wrote the character, but all or nearly agreed that as a melodramatic actor he stands in the first rank. With regard to the above opinion, which was obviously intended only for the private eye of "Derf," we are inclined to imagine that the writer is one of those persons described by the dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, who only visit the theatres on extraordinary occasions, and who thereby mistake the stage business that regular playgoers knows is as old as the hills for the inspiration of genius.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is regarded as the great scourge of the race; and yet in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Cold, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 336 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SPRING STYLES now open at Charles Stokes' clothing house, No. 824 Chesnut street.

Fine, choice, and low priced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO THE LOVERS OF A GOOD CIGAR.—We desire to call attention to the card of B. C. Worthington & Son., Tobacconists, to be found in another column. This well-known firm have opened a branch store, No. 433 Chesnut street, where all gentlemen of luxurious taste are certain to obtain a genuine article. The reputation of the Messrs. Worthington at their old stand, No. 106 S. Sixth street, *Ledger* Building, is a sufficient guarantee to all skeptics of the quality of their goods.

"NE PLUS ULTRA" BEEF.—Messrs. WILLIAM AUCE & BROTHER, Stalls No. 26, 38, 40, and 42 Fairmount Market, Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets have on exhibition, and for sale on Saturday morning, 26th instant, a lot of as CHOICE BEEF as ever graced the table or tickled the palate of any epicure.

CURTAINS, SHADES, AND BEDDING.—Best bargains in the country. Lowest prices asked. All goods warranted. ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1433 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and

☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript, } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript, } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript, } them still by our enlarged facilities.
☞ Postscript, }
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

HAYES—CRAIG.—On December 1, 1869, by Rev. J. Hervey Beale, Mr. GEORGE HAYES to Miss ELMIRA CRAIG, daughter of William Craig, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM BROWN, Jr., aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 606 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. 1f

CENTER.—Lost in the United States steamer Oneida, January 24, JOHN BROOKE, only son of Elizabeth A. and the late Jonas Center, aged 20 years.

COOLIDGE.—On the 24th instant, EDWIN COOLIDGE.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 462 Marshall street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KNIPE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH KNIPE, relict of the late Conrad Knipe, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 444 Brown street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MCMANUS.—At his residence, No. 902 N. Sixth street, PHILIP MCMANUS, this morning at 10 o'clock. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RITTENHOUSE.—On the 24th instant, MARY ANN RITTENHOUSE, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1933 Fifth street, below Norris. Funeral on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

CARPETINGS.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
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ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates.

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST OPENED,

Our Spring Supply of

White Goods,

Embroideries,

Piques, Etc.

The largest assortment we have ever offered, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

VICTORIA LAWN, TUCK MUSLINS,
BISHOP LAWN, PUFF MUSLINS,
INDIA LINEN, FIG. SWISS MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTS, FRENCH MULL MUSLINS,
JACONETS, STRIPE & PLAID CAMBRICS,
NAINSOOKS, " " NAINSOOKS,
DIMITIES, " " ORGANDIES,
SOFT CAMBRICS, TARLETANS, Etc. Etc.

Figured,
Striped, and
Check Piques,
Welts, Lace Tidies,

Printed Percales and Linens,

New and elegant patterns, warranted fast colors, together with a choice and new assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,
EDGINGS,
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BANDS,
COLLARS,
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ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD,

VAN HARLINGEN

& ARRISON,

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

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LINEN GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, and

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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3 21 mwf TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

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RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 26 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

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INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS,
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 25, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

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Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

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Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.

3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

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Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,

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Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

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Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

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The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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LIBERIA.

The Inaugural Address of President Roye—The Prospects of Liberia.

The following inaugural address of Hon. Edward James Roye, fifth President of the Republic of Liberia, in West Africa, was delivered before the Legislature in joint convention at Monrovia, on the 3d of January, 1870. As it has never before been published in this country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Roye, who is of pure African bloo , was born at Newark, Ohio, February 3, 1815. He was educated at the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, and at Oberlin College, Ohio. He taught school in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1836, engaged in business at Terre Haute, Ind., 1838–44, and removed to Liberia in 1845, where he has since resided. He is estimated to be worth more than two hundred thousand dollars. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, a member of the Senate, and also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. With enlightened and patriotic views and purposes, he enters upon his administration asking "an earnest interest in the prayers" of the good and pious of his own country and of other lands.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, Friends, and Fellow-Citizens:—Called by your suffrage to the responsible position of President of the Republic of Liberia, I have just taken the oath and obligation which the Constitution prescribes on the induction of the Chief Magistrate.

I have taken the oath with no mental reservation, fully determined to discharge all the duties it involves to the best of my feeble judgment. The great constitution above all constitutions is God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift: therefore before undertaking this important work, it is a privileged Christian duty to invoke the Divine guidance and blessing upon everything which we, as legislators and Executive, shall be required to do in behalf of Liberia and Africa. To this end we devoutly ask an earnest interest in the prayers not only of the good and pious of our own country, but also of those of other lands wheresoever Liberia and bleeding Africa may have sincere Christian friends.

The Providence of God indicates His will. He has assigned you seats in this honorable body; but those seats can be made truly honorable only by the faithful and efficient manner in which you discharge your duties to your constituents and to the nation generally. And permit me to add that you will prove true men only according as you acquit yourselves for the good of your race and country, and no further. And should you not prove true, it is my firm belief that God in some way will remove you to make room for others.

I believe that the object of our residence on this coast is to bear some humble part in bringing about the fulfilment of that cheering prophecy that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God. Who among us will prove recreant to a trust of such magnitude, and involving such important consequences?

Some of us would not consent to hold any office within the gift of the people, if the emolument and honors were the only inducement. Riches and honors heaped up for ourselves, in the midst of poor and ignominious masses around, whose wretched condition can be relieved by directing public affairs aright, are too insignificant to admit either of consideration or comparison in this connection.

I am free to confess that if, under the guidance of Divine Providence, and with the co-operation of the Legislature and the people, I could effect no good, no improvement in the condition of Liberia, exerting benign influences upon the tribes by which we are surrounded, and ultimately upon Africa generally, and maintaining a good understanding with all nations by fair and reciprocal comity—I would much prefer the retirement of private life. For the interest of Christian foreigners in God's cause of Africa's regeneration is so great, that they will vie with us in promoting it. But for this humble, yet pious confidence, I would not think of accepting an office of such grave responsibilities in their inevitable consequences and onerous duties to be performed, involving the unremitting exercise of the powers of the body and the mind. In the exercise of the latter, I may often err—since "it is human to err;" yet it shall not be an error of the heart, but of the head. Over errors arising from the head, if or when such should unfortunately occur, I pray God to incline you to throw the veil of Christian charity.

Neither the time, nor the manner, nor the circumstance in which Ethiopia is to stretch forth her hands unto God, is declared. But I believe that Liberia is called to engage in the initiatory steps to bring about this glorious result.

In substance, I have asked, if you Liberians would not try, under God, to be the humble but efficient initiators of this great work for God and man. But a strong will, which is indispensable, must precede, and have and continue to exercise a moulding influence upon the character, beginning, progress, and completion of the great work sought as an end.

The manner in which agencies are to proceed is not indicated in the Bible. But it is fair to presume that the teeming millions of this peninsula are to be regenerated chiefly through indigenous agencies, yet those of an exotic kind are to have a share in furnishing, as it were, the key and mainspring thereof. Wherever God's will concerning Africa is known, in or out of it, and religiously felt to be a duty, there are men of general intelligence and means that will respond to the call. The wise and good of every nation invite us to redeem our race from the untold miseries of a protracted African night. They call us, on the one hand, boldly to undertake the work, and on the other we are urged to exertion by the old calumnies against the negro. The low estimate at which the negro has been rated is, in my opinion, a strong motive power, the true incentive to propel us on the path of duty to serve the best interests of the people, the country, the day and generation in which our lot is cast. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" from which we must infer that, if there be not one common destiny, the fault must be traced to dereliction or deficiency in the creature, as a free agent, and not to the Creator. The very unenviable notoriety given to the negro by those living upon the unrequitted fruits of his labor, who robbed him of mental culture, of right views of himself, in relation to his God and his fellow-men, obscured his prospects as to all those things which they were interested in withholding from him.

It is our duty to prove that the mental and other disabilities under which the negro labors as a result of his servile antecedents are not inherent, as our adversaries would say, but that they are solely the result of circumstances to be altogether removed when those circumstances are altered, or their influence counteracted.

Do you need to be reminded that the removal of all those most odious and damaging epithets applied to us by our enemies naturally devolves upon those who are the most injured by them? If we assiduously devote ourselves to this work of reconstructing the reputation of the race by successfully prosecuting the work before us in this land, it need not hereafter be told us, as if pointing out a new fact, that if we remain poor in a country rich by nature in the profusion of its productions, it must be a great dishonor.

It can never be sufficient for a few to be extraordinary exceptions to the race, for the acquisition of the arts and sciences, general intelligence, wealth, or any other distinction. But it should rather be an exception that a few should be found who had not se distinguished themselves.

This peninsula, as I have stated, is to be absolved from the disabilities of past ages mainly by those whom God has identified with it as its original inhabitants. For this cause, God, perhaps permitted the cruel slavery in foreign lands of our forefathers, that we might return as the missionaries of a Christian civilization.

We have been a poor people, from the combination of a number of causes operating against us, traceable to our inauspicious antecedents, which had been intensified by sordidly human agencies during the prolonged reign of unchecked wickedness in past times.

Still it becomes us to bear in mind that the masses of mankind make no allowance for the disabilities under which we have labored, and still do labor more or less, and which keep us back in a rich country. Nature, without the assistance of art, has made our country an acknowledged garden spot, which garden the exactions of the judgments of other nations demand that, if we be not inferior as a race, we shall improve to a paradise by labor, and by the application of the arts and sciences. We must find wherewithal to lay the foundation of an abiding negro republic whose perpetuity shall be guaranteed by the general education and intelligence of the people. For nations, like individuals, cannot succeed to any great distinction, unless industry, perseverance, and straightforwardness towards all with whom, without distinction, they shall chance to deal, be permanently established prerequisites and active principles.

We must adhere to the binding requirements of the Constitution; but such laws should be enacted from time to time in the progress of our development as shall encourage and invite foreign capitalists to make investments in the country.

FINANCES.

A very important policy which it will be the earnest effort of the administration to carry out relates to the regulation of the finances. We must guard against a recurrence of an insufficiency of income to meet the expenses of the State, for where this is so frequent as to establish a large annual average against the republic, it is certain to lead to serious consequences. Our real danger lies not in the actual amount of debt, contracted as it has been thus far among our own people, but in the rate of increase. If there be no probability that the increase will cease, there can be no security against ultimate, perhaps early, bankruptcy. The customs duties, our chief source of revenue, are dependent for their augmentation upon an increase of the consuming power of the people. Advance in this branch of the revenue will depend upon the improvement of the people, native and Liberian, and upon those additional facilities for the interchange of commodities in the interior of which we shall soon speak.

We must have a sound par value currency. Import and export duties should be paid in the old currency and in gold and silver coin. The old currency should be taken out of the hands of the people, if they will consent to take "greenbacks" for it at a par exchange, upon the authority of a law which you may think proper to pass; the holders of the said currency making known the amounts they severally possess. The aggregate amount of it out is supposed to be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. This proposition carried out will considerably relieve the depressed condition of our currency. I have no doubt that the sum required for the aforesaid redemption in "greenbacks" can be secured upon a loan of six per cent., paying the interest in gold, and the principal in a given time to be settled by authority of an act of the Legislature. If we pray, nothing doubting, and exert ourselves, the money will come from somewhere, either in "greenbacks" or gold.

LABOR.

Know ye, friends, that the source of all earthly riches is labor. When intelligently and constantly pursued, whether by farmers, mechanics, common laborers, doctors, lawyers, scientific men, or men of literary or mercantile pursuits, a proper industry will not fail to produce a good living, if not substantial fortunes.

The dignity of labor, then, is the means by which good faith in all our transactions can be most nobly sustained; and it cannot generally be national, unless it be common in the case of every man, woman, boy, and girl able to work. The ease and comfortable circumstances which will speedily accrue to these laborers in a country rich by nature like ours will soon drive all the drones out of the national beehive.

If we can more fully organize, not to say inaugurate, a system of labor, our general prosperity must and will be sure. We shall always have a par value currency. I have promised that the fifty or sixty thousand dollars of our old currency shall be, at least, on a par with American "greenbacks," and, further, *it shall remain so.* So soon as a little time shall have elapsed, this state of things can be brought into being.

As I have remarked, the work which is to be accomplished for the general prosperity of the country, the virtue of the people, and the honor of the race, is truly great and arduous. And notwithstanding on my part a naturally awakened diffidence is felt in the ability to secure the ultimate ends had in view, yet this diffidence is somewhat mitigated by the recollection of the trite saying, which I must repeat here, that "where there is a will there is a way." In the exercise of this will, I am sure you feel to join and participate; and thus united and untiring efforts will be put forth to give to our own countrymen and the world the fruits of a prosperous and happy home. I now come to consider another very important item in the policy of the administration upon which we are entering. The work which we propose may appear arduous. I believe it is; but it is my conviction that it is practicable; and "where there is a will there is a way."

RAILROADS.

In a country like ours, destitute of large navigable rivers, or canals penetrating the interior, where indigenous and spontaneous wealth covers the ground, the necessity of railroads must be at once evident. I believe that the erection of a railroad will have a wonderful influence in the civilization and elevation of the native tribes. The barriers of heathenism and superstition will disappear before the railroad and its concomitants, as frost, snow, and ice dissolve before a summer's sun. This is one of the most efficient means by which God's promise made concerning Africa is, in my opinion, to be fulfilled.

I do not deem it necessary to demonstrate to you the utility of railroads. We have numerous examples of their beneficial effects all over the civilized world. And we should endeavor to follow such examples as far as they can be adopted, in our circumstances, to promote intercourse between distant portions of the country, and to facilitate the interchange of commodities, commercial rarities, and indigenous productions, between Liberia and foreign countries. The surest and quickest, as well as the most permanent and profitable plan to evangelize and civilize Africa, is first to invite intercourse with the inhabitants, through their natural instincts, which are always alive to what is curious and profitable in trade. The natives will readily consent to do all the manual laber in the construction of railroads, for comparatively small pay, kind usage and enough to eat. After the completion of the roads the natives will become the best of customers, to bring the camwood, palm oil, ivory, Mandingo gold, cotton, country cloths, peanuts, iron ore, hides, bullocks, sheep, goats, rice, and other things too numerous to mention, to the Liberian markets on the sea board; and thus multiply indefinitely the exportable products of the country.

I repeat that you, gentlemen of the Legislature, are to conceive such a system of legislation upon the subject of railroads as shall make it to the interest of foreign capitalists to furnish the money, and to build up Liberia that her light may illuminate the neighboring and remote portions of Africa. Scientific men are also to be invited by the same means to survey the shortest and most appropriate route to the camwood and palm oil forests, and to superintend the progress of the railroads, until passenger and freight trains shall have plied on them long enough to enable them to be left in the hands of skilled managers, engineers, and employes from among our own people, who can substitute their places.

NATIONAL BANK.

The next item in the policy of the administration over which I have the honor and privilege to preside will be the establishment of a national banking institution, which must be founded with great care and deliberation, and a clear and distinct appreciation of the great benefits it can confer.

The Bank should be so established that its paper can be kept at par. To this end, its issues ought to be a lawful tender for everything, except duties on imports and exports, and interest on the public debt.

The National Bank ought to be one of discount and deposit, without its allowing interest on the latter. The best paper should not be discounted at longer dates than sixty or ninety days, with grace, according to usage. None but honest, industrious, fair-dealing people, who can give one or more known solvent endorsers like themselves, should be accommodated thereat. The discounted notes should always be issued upon the fixed law of the bank, to be paid in gold or silver, or any produce which may or can be exchanged at once for the equivalent sum discounted in coin, because the discounted paper on which bank bills had been paid might become complicated in a dozen transactions, all growing out of this one.

For instance, A gets his note of $1000 discounted at ninety days, and receives bank bills for $940. He then buys with the money rice at a low price; and subsequently sells the rice he paid $940 for at an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the total sum, and trusts B, and takes his note at sixty days. A either takes this note to the bank and gets it discounted, or pays it to C, who gets it discounted. So the process might be continued in a manner to break any bank if such things be not guarded against. For there might be easily the sum of $10,000 or $12,000 growing out of a transaction of $1000. Hence, banking must be understood in the detail of business, to be successful. For there would be, perhaps, but $1000 among them all to pay the first sum discounted.

Banks, when not conducted by men of probity, skill, and caution, are very apt to excite a spirit of speculation and gambling. They do this by furnishing speculators with loans and discounts, by means of which they are not enabled merely, but tempted to engage in hazardous enterprises. And for a time, or while the process is going on, everything wears an air of prosperity; and those old-fashioned houses, as they are called, that carry on a legitimate business on capital of their own, are frequently undersold and driven from the market by the competition of adventurers, trading on the funds of others, ready to encounter any risk, and living in the greatest splendor. But at length the thing is overdone, the bubble bursts, the worthless machinery, fictitious bills, rediscounts, and so forth, are exposed, and the tragic comedy is wound up by the offer of a composition of some one shilling or two shillings per pound. Bankers and money-dealers who employ the money entrusted to their care in so reckless a manner, are fitter for prison than the situation they so unworthily fill. It would be a great stretch of charity to suppose that advances of the kind now alluded to can be wholly the result of imprudence. Bankers have peculiar means at their disposal by which to become acquainted with the character, position, and capabilities of those who apply to them for advances. And it is their duty to avail themselves of those means to distinguish between the careful and the improvident or reckless trader—between the man who may and the man who may not be trusted."

Money is required to carry on the banking operations. The well-being of the country, and the cause to which this administration is committed, require your legislative authority to borrow, on the best terms, just such a sum, either in gold or "greenbacks," as the Bank can use to great advantage; and no more than can be easily paid back within a given time, with all the essential conditions annexed.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Another very important subject to which the attention of the incoming administration will be constantly directed is that of the general education of the people. This subject yields to none in importance. It will be my endeavor to secure the establishment of an efficient and practical common school system, to reach in its operations] beyond our settlements and embrace the numerous aboriginal population under our jurisdiction.

The whole Republic ought to be divided into school districts, each of which would be compelled by law to have at least one school, open nine months in every year. Parents and guardians ought to be constrained to send thereto, punctually, all children within certain ages. The inhabitants of every district ought to be taxed such a per cent. on their whole property as shall furnish a sum equal to the payment of the school-master and others required to make the plan a success. This fund should be called the Common School Fund.

A distinguished American divine wrote to me two months since, that if Liberia would supplement the balance of pay towards paying females $150 a year, he wished to furnish a hundred teachers, or the money to pay them, which would be $15,000. I mention this to show you what value the wise and good of America put upon education, and what interest they feel in us only as we shall prove true agencies in God's hands to bring about, to the extent of our power, the regeneration of Africa.

Imagine that school-houses and churches occupied the sites now covered by ignorance and superstition; that the natives and Americo-Liberians had, in a high degree, become civilized, enlightened, and Christianized; that the evergreen arbors of the forest had given place to the well-cultivated fields of the husbandman; that the mechanics of the various trades could find an abundance of business and ready, good money to sell their manufactures for to eager buyers; that the railroad, the ship, the merchant, the mariner, and the day laborer could be found to harmonize with and for the interest of all classes of society: that peace and plenty abounded from one end of the country to the other—what a blessing, under such circumstances, would Liberia be to this continent!

To bring about these glorious results will be the constant aim of the administration—to produce general content and happiness in the country by improving the condition of the masses. Let the people know that when they labor they will receive proper and reliable compensation, and there will be no lack of industry in the land. There is no incentive to exertion equal to the full possession of its rewards. Such a state of things will produce among us better men in all the relations of life—better husbands and parents and neighbors and citizens—more comfortable, more educated, more moral, and more religious. And the disadvantages and failings which beset us having been originated and aggravated by our unfortunate antecedents in America, may be seen to have been diminished and removed by an enlarged, intelligent and virtuous freedom.

IMMIGRATION.

The measures which shall thus increase the happiness and exalt the character of Liberians will render our country attractive to the thousands of negroes now in exile, who are looking for some permanent home; and a healthy immigration into our country of men who will be useful and efficient co-operators in our work will be stimulated. We all admit the pressing need of civilized and Christian immigrants from abroad. For, however much the negroes in America may have been hated, and despised, and oppressed; however much their manhood may have been crushed, they have, for the most part, been trained under the industrial influence of an energetic example, which their oppressors could not withhold from them. We need the benefit of that training, of that energy and industry, in this country. And if duty to their race does not suggest their exodus from the house of bondage to the land of their forefathers, we must bring to bear upon them the incentive of self-interest. It shall be the constant endeavor of the administration thus to stimulate immigration.

There was a time when we could sympathize with the intelligent colored people of the United States, in overlooking the claims of Africa upon them, on the ground that they ought, under whatever obloquy or persecution, to remain in that country in the hope of aiding their enslaved brethren. But slavery is abolished; and the cries of Africa for their assistance are as loud, if not louder, than ever. It is not for me to mark out a course for the intelligent leaders of the colored people in America; and yet I cannot but think that by no possible means could they so effectually gain a position of respectability for the entire race as by hastening to these shores, and teaching Christianity, energy, and industry to the millions of their benighted relatives.

NATIVE TRIBES.

Another leading object, in conclusion, with the administration, will be the improvement and incorporation of the native tribes contiguous to us, and the formation of friendly alliances with distant and powerful tribes, who, we learn, are anxious for intercourse and amicable relations. The aborigines are our brethren, and should be entwined with our affections, and form, as soon as possible, an active part of our nationality. In fact, we cannot have a permanent and efficient nationality without them.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERIA.

Fellow-citizens, I regard the Liberian nation, as sacred. God has planted us here; and through all the vicissitudes of our existence His hand has been plainly visibly directing our affairs. God has set Liberia, as it were, upon a hill, on this continent. He has put His temple in the midst of her. He has subdued, over and over, our powerful foes. He has supplied our deficiencies, and enlightened our ignorances. He has in a thousand ways upheld us. And are we to suppose He has done all this for naught? Has He not put us here for a purpose? Is there not a career before us of civilization, of religion, and of humanity? Surely. We are here to take our native brethren by the hand, and teach them how to live, until there shall grow up on this continent a negro community, prosperous, educated, civilized, and Christian, whose voice shall be heard and respected in Europe, Asia, and America

And that this time will come I hold to be no vain prophecy, foolish as it may appear to those who are accustomed to think disparagingly of the negro. I have faith in it, because the promise stands recorded in Holy Writ: I have faith in it, because I see already foreshadowings of its fulfilment in the progress thus far made in Liberia, in spite of occasional loiterings and backward steps.

For my own part, I must beg to be allowed to say here that I do not expect immunity from the criticisms of our opponents, nor do I ask for it; but I shall endeavor to act for the good of the people, that while allowing our opponents, in accordance with our free institutions, the utmost latitude in their criticisms of the administration, while allowing them the greatest freedom to assail us in hostile speeches, they shall not be able to shake our stability by their votes. While I repudiate all intention or desire to perpetuate the administrative strength of the government by patronage, it will be my aim so to act as that I shall be able to appeal with confidence to the gratitude and moral instincts of the people.

Liberia, fellow-citizens, must advance. She is marching on, with a providential history behind her, and a beneficent destiny before her; and wo to the man who shall seek to check her course! EDWARD J. ROYE.

Monrovia, Jan. 3, 1870.

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4 20tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a Lunatic.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH and CHARLES H. ALDEN, committee of the estate of "EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a lunatic, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 21 mwf6t

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nerveus exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2§5

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6l wfmd

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

1 17† OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 11

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 22d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 o. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

BURNT CORK.

Negro Minstrelism.

Its Beauties and Deformities.

Whimsicalities of the Wench Business—End-Men and Middle-Men.

Who that has ever witnessed the triumphant air with which the curtain rises upon the dusky band which constitutes a modern minstrel troupe can forget the vision, and not wish to possess some explicit information in regard to the lives and habits of its members? They are an entrancing throng, from the corpulent and cute darkey (and he is generally both) who occupies the position of "middle-man" to the versatile creature known as end-man, whose principal duties seem to be to twirl his tambourine around on the end of his thumb, and to make pantomimic contortions meant to be picturesquely reflective upon the conduct of the other members of the troupe.

It is now nearly thirty years since negro minstrelism began to be practised as a distinct profession. Its history as a separate and special business begins as far back as the year 1842. Between then and the present time it has drawn into its embrace some of the most successful comedians, members of the legitimate drama, and has been the means of presenting to the public some of the finest burlesque and finest specimens of ballad-singing with which cultured audiences have become familiar. Perhaps this is the reason why negro minstrelism is so greatly affected by that class of people which will not patronize the theatre, and who believe the opera to be the favorite gateway of Avernus. Such people must find some excuse for their inconsistency, and they discover it in the great and genuine fun and the extremely simple, unaffected melodies that are almost always to be enjoyed at burnt-cork entertainments.

Let it not be thought that these entertainments are lightly provided, or that they cause but little toil and care on the part of those who furnish them. Because the fronts of minstrel halls are frequently seen ornamented with knots of men remarkable for sickly complexions, bold eyes, and diamonds, the settings of which are clogged with dirt, it is too often imagined that the burnt-cork artist leads a lazy life, and that his most important morning task consists in visiting the treasurer and drawing his salary for the preceding night. The truth is, that excellence in this as in any other field is only attained by hard work, and the clog-dancer who enchants you with his reverberating *pas* and the transactor of the wench-business who delights you with his falsetto cavatina, have to keep at their work all the time just as surely as a circus rider or a pianist does in order not to lose the knack of jumping through the hoops or harmonizing the proper chords. The burnt corkist who makes a mark in his profession is obliged to have a very fair degree of energy and perseverance. There are enough rivals in all the departments of the business to render a devoted attention to it absolutely necessary. The man who is not an enthusiast in the work never rises out of the mediocre position in which he commenced the life, and just in proportion as that enthusiasm wanes so does the estimation in which the burnt-corkist is held by the public.

Perhaps one of the most singular features connected with the profession is the department known as the "wench business." This is comparatively a late outcropping of burnt-corkism, not having been in existence longer than the last ten years. The business is a totally distinct one from the mere representation of a "nigger girl." The artist who excels in the wench business is presumed to imitate all the airs and graces of a fashionable and popular *prima donna*. He must divest himself as much as possible of any visible attribute of masculinity. His voice must be trained into that of an accomplished falsetto, and the more he is gifted with burlesque humor the greater are his chances of success. And yet, however much we may admire the art with which the transformation is effected, the character is always one which evokes some degree of contempt, for one can never see a man entirely lose all vestiges of manhood—even in a play—without visiting him with something very like a sneer. No art, indeed, on the part of the wench-delineator can supply the absence of that natural femininity which is usually found in those who attempt that line of parts. They are generally niminy-piminy hybrid-looking creatures off the stage, haloed with an Ella Zoyara sort of reputation, and remarkable in private life for those mincing ways which come in so aptly behind the footlights. Indeed, many of them carry into private life those womanish peculiarities which are fostered by their professional employment and are the result of what might be called the business habits of many years. There is more than one instance on record of a burnt-cork male *prima donna*, whose make-up on the stage converted him into the life-likeness of a genuine woman, transacting in private life those duties which generally fall to the lot of the feminine mind and hand—such as keeping a set of rooms in order, making the beds, doing the cooking, sewing, and marketing, and attending to all the details of feminine housekeeping. In this manner two or more members of a minstrel troupe occasionally live together in a modest set of rooms, each contributing his proportion to the general expense, and, strange as it may seem, the one who enacts the wench business upon the stage transacting those duties which custom usually assigns to the feminine head of every household. His life off the stage becomes merely a continuation of his life upon it. When he appears behind the footlights the public merely behold a glorified exaggeration of what he really is in private life. He can make bonnets like a milliner and dresses like a modiste. He can make dishes as good as those described in Miss Leslie's cookery-book, and the room or set of rooms in which he lives are as neat as though he were in reality an old maid with no other aim in life than to prevent dust enough to settle to be picked up on the point of a pin. It not unfrequently happens that the dresses of the entire troupe, particularly on the getting up of a "spectacular" piece where new ones are required, are made up by him, and that to his taste in costume and deft thread and needle the gorgeousness of the principal toilets is due.

The notorious burnt-corkist known as the Only Leon, and belonging to Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, New York city, is perhaps the most celebrated and unique doer of the wench-business extant. Seriously speaking he deserves to be called an artist, for he hesitates at nothing that will enhance the completeness of the *roles* he takes upon himself. He is possessed of quite sufficient brains to write such a burlesque as will take with a New York audience, for several months at a time. He dresses his parts sumptuously. The more dresses he can manage to wear during the delineation of any one particular *role*, and the more expensive and startling is their description, the better he is satisfied. The foremost actress in the foremost theatre of the United States is not more expensively attired than Leon is when he is presenting some favorite *role*. Tostee as "the Grand Duchesse" never wore larger or more extravagant trains. His stage jewels are among the most costly procurable, and in the general dash and dazzle of his *ensemble* he goes far ahead of any other "wenchist" in the profession. As an actor, too, he is not without a good deal of piquancy. His extraordinary *falsetto*—growing raggedor, alas! with every season—aids him to perfection in his burlesque of such parts as "Marguerite" and "Boulotte." The practice of many years has bestowed upon him a knack of ogling and wriggling, a saucy, woman-like coquetry of manner upon the stage that many actresses would like to be the happy possessors of, and which, to say the least, are very singular accomplishments in a man. In private life Leon is noted for the quietness and modesty of his manners, and an almost girlish bashfulness when particular attention is directed to him.

The salaries of negro minstrels vary between twenty dollars and two hundred dollars per week. Twenty-five dollars per week may be assumed as the average. They don't like to play before cheap audiences, and the crowning boast of those that have played to dollar-and-a-half audiences is that they obtained "opera prices."

Another thing that managers of minstrel companies who are minstrels themselves pride themselves upon is the thorough knowledge of music as a science which the members of their troupe possess, and the pure fun and humor of the performance. That they give you as good music as you will get at the Italian opera, and that the cream of burlesque is furnished by them in a purer state than you would obtain it from the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe, are two of the chief tenets in the negro minstrels' belief. "We don't want none of your opera trash," said a celebrated minstrel to me one day. "We've got a better tenor in our troupe to-day than Brignoli ever was or ever can be. Brignoli! —(with a sardonic laugh)—Why, he don't amount to a row of pins. He can't hold a candle up to him. And as for your burlesque, the public laughs more in ten minutes at our entertainment than it does in three hours over Lydia Thompson's. We take the insides right out of burlesque, we do, hand it over, and flop it down," and the speaker suited the action to the word as though he were really disemboweling the theme that he was talking about.

They are very chary about admitting any new feature into the traditional performances. I was one day present at the rehearsal of a minstrel troupe, when a new comer, who was negotiating for an engagement, asked permission to try a new instrument before the manager. The latter assented, and the man forthwith unpacked the instrument and placed it upon the stage. At first appearance it was something like an oblong box; but, seizing hold of a handle at each side, the man drew the contents of the box into an upright position, and in an instant you saw before you an excellent imitation of a harmonicon. He sat down to play, and it sounded like one—a little more reedy, perhaps. In fact, the instrument was intended to chime in with an orchestra and imitate the notes of reed instruments. The manager listened to it at first with admiration, then with an air of pensive disappointment. Finally he decided that the affair was very nice, but entirely too "churchy" for a negro minstrel audience. He had "felt the public" for many years, he said, and he did *not* think they would stand anything quite so "churchy" as that. The man's singing was vetoed by the discriminating manager for the same reason. He had an excellent tenor voice, and sang with feeling and expression, but he was unfortunate in his selection. Instead of sticking to some simple English ballad that would most likely have led to an engagement, he chose a tiresome solo from some oratorio, and crushed his prospect with the first few bars.

If the reader ever feels a desire to write a play—or acting sketch, for the style of performance scarcely deserves to be called a play—I advise him not to take the trouble to write it in rhyme, and not to stud it with too many or too pointed jokes. While he will never get the manager of a minstrel troupe to acknowledge that it is too good for them, that will certainly be the truth, and his burlesque—of course it will *be* a burlesque—will most decidedly be rejected. Perfect rhymes, polished wit, and spicy songs are all wasted upon that class of performers. The brilliant pointedness to which your couplets are refined will go for nothing at all. The most of your jokes will not be discovered, and your songs will be pooh-poohed. What the minstrel wants is good coarse slang. The colors must be laid on with a whitewash brush, not a camel's hair pencil. Remember that they are to be seen by several hundred average-minded people in the full flare of the burnt-cork footlights, and not to be read in an intellectual study beneath the glow of argand burners.

The intense delight with which the jigs and break-downs of minstrelism are surveyed by genuine negroes arises from the fact that these dances are exact reproductions of the ones which used to be in vogue among the colored people of the South. Every step and motion has been photographed with keen artistic eyes, and reproduced with wonderful exactness. The wonderful delight in them exhibited by negro people can only be compared to the frantic admiration of the Arabs for the performances of the French conjurer and plenipotentiary, Robert Houdin. They flung themselves on their backs and threw their feet in the air, and M. Houdin avers that this gave him more profound satisfaction than the liveliest applause of the most aristocratic Parisian *salons*.

Where do minstrels get their jokes from is a question that is often asked, and which it is hardly necessary to answer. In the first place, they have very few new jokes. The old ones are repeated week after week and season after season. At the same time it is not to be denied that in exceptional cases the "end-man" of a troupe, upon whom the duty devolves of furnishing jokes, goes through all the comic almanacs and the miscellaneous columns of many a newspaper in order to discover new ones. Few of them are the creation of his own brain. The San Francisco Minstrels in New York are a noteworthy exception in this respect. The genial Billy Birch sits at one end of the dusky segment behind the footlights, and the almost equally genial Billy Bacchus at the other. Midway between sits Bernard, the inimitable "middle-man," and these three generally fill some portion of the evening with their humorous improvisations. Still, at almost any entertainment of the kind you must stand the chance of hearing some favorite minstrel, who understands his business, explain that he can't sing to-night. He cut his little finger nail too close, and as a result caught cold. Or you hear quail-on-toast described as a pig's foot with a chicken-wing sewed to it. Or else you are told that the speaker sent away a cob of corn, with the directions that more beans should be put on it. All these are standard jokes. No one knows how many years they have been in existence, or how many years they will continue.

Occasionally minstrels allow a performer to appear with a white face, but not very often. When this is allowed it is a special condition of the contract. The permission to wear a white face is accorded almost exclusively to boys with soprano voices, who sing one or two sentimental songs during the evening, as was the case with Master Coker, who travelled with Wood's Minstrels some years ago, and Master Raphael de Solla, who last year sang at Bryant's, in New York. An exception is sometimes made in favor of harpists and other instrumentalists who form temporary connections with a troupe, and the merit of whose performances is sufficient to counterbalance any prejudices they may have against burnt-cork.

The prices paid by minstrel managers to outside parties who furnish songs, jokes, or burlesques are not very high. Ten dollars will perhaps be given for a sentimental song, but ten to one the piece will have to be altered to suit the requirements of the tenor, who pronounces it "not quite strong enough" for him. Five dollars is paid for a good joke or a good comic song and fifty dollars for a burlesque. The terms upon which managers prefer accepting pieces is "so much down" (not much, the reader may be confident) and a certain sum, which seems extravagantly large to the needy applicant, at the end of the season should the burlesque prove successful.

As a rule, professional minstrels, however well paid, do not save money. Their way of life presents temptations akin to those of the theatre, and they pluck the roses as they pass.

ALI BABA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:05 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $3 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points C & E. and D. & R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 5:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 6:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:20 A. M., 1:10 and	6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

**WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REUNION OF THE ALUMNI OF UNION COLLEGE.—Last evening the Alumni of Union College, Schenectady, New York, residing in Philadelphia and its vicinity, held a social reunion in the private drawing-room of the Union League House. The company present represented the graduates of the college from 1830 to 1865, and bringing together as it did in social intercourse gentlemen of different ages and different positions in life, but bound by a common tie of affection for their *Alma Mater*, the occasion was one of much interest, and was highly enjoyed by all present. After the cloth had been removed the regular toasts were announced, the first of which was, "To the memory of Dr. Nott," which was drunk in silence. The next toast was, "Union College: its Present Condition and Future Prospects," which was responded to by Professor Charles A. Aiken, the President of Union College, who gave an interesting and eloquent account of the affairs of the college under its present management, and he appealed to the alumni to extend to the trustees and faculty their cordial aid and sympathy in the work of maintaining the high character of the institution, and in carrying out the liberal ideas of its foundation. The remarks of President Aiken were listened to with great attention, and were heartily applauded.

The other toasts were as follows:—"The Pulpit," responded to by Rev. R. C. Matlack; "The Bar," by J. E. Pinkerton, Esq.; "The Medical Profession," by Dr. J. E. Roberts; "Our Alma Mater in Days of Yore," by General E. W. Sturdevant; "Jokes and Tricks of College Life," by A. Watson Atwood; and "The Representative Sons of Old Union," by Rev. D. Washburn. The meeting did not break up until a late hour, and it was a source of much gratification to all present.

Before the adjournment of the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—General E. W. Sturdevant; Vice-Presidents—G. D. Horner, J. Y. Mitchell, S. H. Austin, Rev. D. Washburn; Recording Secretary—A. Watson Atwood; Corresponding Secretary—Rev. R. C. Matlack; Treasurer—J. E. Roberts, M. D.; Executive Committee—J. J. Pinkerton, J. V. Rice, C. E. Dana, E. T. Smith.

The second annual meeting of the association will occur the first week in April, 1871.

THE CHINA GRASS PLANT.—Her Majesty's Consul at this port, Charles Kortright, Esq., desires that publicity may be given to a large reward that is now offered by his Excellency the Governor-General of India for a machine or process capable of separating the fibre and bark from the stem of the rhœa, or China grass plant, and for preparing the same. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery, the Government of India offers a prize of £5000 sterling for the machine and process that best fulfil all requirements. Rewards of a moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the requirements. A royalty of five per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the successful patent will also be allowed upon its transfer to the Government. Further information upon the subject will be furnished at the British Consulate, No. 619 Walnut street.

PRIVATE DWELLING ROBBED.—David Shout, residing at Ninth street and Montgomery avenue, went home yesterday evening and found that a heavy robbery had been committed during the absence of all hands from the house. His wife and family had been away from home for some time, and during that time Mr. Shout had been boarding out, but lodging in the house. In the day time the house was left entirely alone. The thieves had entered some time in the afternoon and had carried off all of the bedclothing, a large quantity of wearing apparel, a gold chain, and a number of other articles. In fact, nothing was left but heavy articles like tables and bureaus, which could not be taken away. It is also supposed that several other articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Shout are missing.

CAUGHT AT WORK.—Some six weks ago the boot and shoe store of G. Buchman, No. 627 North Eighth street, was entered and robbed. Last night a couple of "would-be" thieves paid it another visit. Some person seeing them climb the fence in the rear, immediately informed Officers Churchill and Doyle. The officers also mounted the fence and saw the men hard at work on the rear door. Slipping down, they quietly approached and nabbed the two before they could say "beans." They gave their names as Charles Jarden and Charles Smith. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station. On their persons were found a lot of burglars' tools, a candle, and a box of matches.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—The Silver Anniversary of the Friendship Division of the Sons of Temperance will be held this evening in the Academy of Music. One of the great attractions of the evening will be an address by the well-known and noted speaker, Vice-President Colfax. His subject will relate to the great object always held in view by the order of the Sons of Temperance. The attraction of this speaker alone should be sufficient to fill the Academy, but, besides this, Senator Wilson, General Howard, and Governor Geary are expected to be present and address the meeting. The doors will be open at half-past 6 o'clock, the music will begin at 7, and the speaking at half-past 7.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Between three and four o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the grocery store at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Cherry streets. The thieves first tried the front door, breaking open the padlock, but did not succeed in entering, the door being also barred. They then turned their attention to the side window, which they endeavored to pry open. Whilst at work Officer Crawford appeared, when they dropped their tools and ran.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Some weeks ago an ungrateful scamp named John Ward made a violent assault upon his uncle, a Mr. Clough, residing at the west end of Market street bridge. He then secured $65 and left. Yesterday John was arrested in Norristown, and being brought here, was this morning given a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who sent him to Moyamensing in default of $2000 bail.

POULTRY.—John Schmidt was arrested at St. Mary street and Germantown road early this morning, with a bag over his shoulder containing a pair of chickens and three geese. Not being able to account for their purchase he was held in $500 bail by Alderman Eggleton to answer. The poultry awaits an owner at the Tenth District Station House.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the proposed sale of the late Commodore Engle's residence, on Broad street, Burlington, N. J., opposite St. Mary's Church. Citizens in search of a comfortable summer residence will do well to look it up.

PRESENTATION.—The Southwark Hose Company have presented their late driver, Mr. John Burns, with a neat testimonial in the shape of an engrossed card of thanks, for valuable services rendered the company during the five years he has been connected with the organization.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—This morning the police report having found open the doors of twenty-two houses in the eleventh district, four in the First, and one in the Fifth. To-morrow, we suppose, we will hear of robberies having been committed.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—Yesterday, upon the authority of the Mayor, were purchased a lot of ropes, fire axes, lanterns, etc., to be used by the officers in the more densely populated portions of the city during conflagrations. This action meets a want.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—Last night thieves entered the coal office of Frederick Peters, No. 1918 Hamilton street, and after ransacking the whole place, departed, securing nothing for their labors.

CITY AND STATE TAXES.—The net receipts of city and State tax to date, on account of 1870, are $2,964,656·72.

COMMISSIONERS' CASES.—Mr. Merino was charged before United States Commissioner Clarke to-day with a violation of the revenue law, in removing unstamped packages of cigars from a manufactory.

Colonel Peter Sides testified that on Thursday morning last he found a book in defendant's room showing that Mr. Merino had purchased cigars from one Emanuel Souza; defendant told witness that he had advanced the money to Souza to make those cigars, and that he took the cigars in bundles in payment of what he had loaned Souza. He acknowledged the bill, the writing, and the name. The conversation was after the arrest.

Anna Souza testified to seeing the defendant take cigars away from No. 409 Lombard street, in bundles, and without the stamp. The accused was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Gottlieb Manz, brewer, on Sixth street above Clearfield, was charged before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day with using a second time some cancelled lager beer stamps.

Henry Pabst testified—I live at No. 332 Brown street; know defendant; I put old stamps on the kegs; I put them on when I was working there; can't tell exactly how many days I worked for the defendant; it was my business to put the stamps on the barrels, and I used 12½, 25, and 50 cent stamps; don't know where he got the stamps; there was paste on them, and they had been already cancelled; I had a fuss with the coopers, and left my place on that account; I made the complaint the day after; I worked for Manz about two weeks; he furnished me with the stamps to put on the kegs.

The testimony here closed, and the Commissioner bound the defendant over in $1000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS — TAVERN LICENSES.—City Commissioners Ballier, Locke, and McCuen are in attendance daily at their office, South Fifth street, attending to the duties of the office to which they have been elected. The month of March is a busy one to these officers. The law in reference to tavern licenses requires that all applicants for licenses shall appear and take out their licenses in the month of March. Should they fail to do so, they are held responsible, and can be prosecuted at any time in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The law does not only impose a penalty for a non-compliance with the act of Assembly, but the offender can be dealt with most severely, and that by imprisonment. The tavern-keepers in this city should bear this fact in mind, that if they don't come up and settle during the remaining days of this month, they will be prosecuted by the proper officers. They should bear in mind also that the following section of the License act is still in force:—

"Whenever any riot or other breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tippling-house or other place where spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors are sold without a license being taken out in conformity to the provisions of this act, the proprietor or keeper of such tippling-house or other place where such liquors are so sold shall be deemed and taken to be an aider and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such.

"Every person convicted under this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve calendar months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offense."

THE CITY FINANCES.—In our exhibit, published yesterday, of the state of the city finances on the 1st of March, a serious typographical blunder was reproduced from the weekly instalment of the Journals of Councils, from which the figures were taken. The corrected statement of the deposits on the 1st inst. is as follows:

Girard Bank, City Debt account	$223,272·14	
Checks not in	735·77	
		$232,536·37
Bank Northern Liberties, City Debt account	211,719·90	
Checks not in	1,025·30	
		210,694·70
Southwark Bank, City Debt account	139,383·51	
Checks not in	114·10	
		139,269·41
Girard Bank, City Fund account	633,730·16	
Checks not in	3,481·82	
		630,248·34
Bank of Northern Liberties, City Fund account		73,140·70
Southwark Bank, City Fund account		10,191·76
Philadelphia Bank, Sinking Fund Securities	80,105·03	
Checks not in	148·56	
		79,956·47
Cash in drawer		2,166·43
Total		$1,368,204·18

A SMART OFFICER.—Early yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Samuel Sellers, No. 1316 Callowhill street. Mr. Sellers, hearing the burglar at work, endeavored to capture him, but he ran off, leaving his cap behind. Sellers picked up the cap and handed it to Officer McGeary, who happened in the neighborhood. Some time yesterday McGeary saw a fellow parading the streets with a straw hat, and at once approached him, when the following conversation ensued:—

Officer—You lost your cap last night, didn't you?

Stranger—Yes.

Officer—Well, I know who found it. Wait; I'll get it for you.

The officer then produced the cap.

Officer—Is this yours?

Stranger—Yes, that's mine.

Officer—Then you're just the fellow I want.

The officer then marched him before Alderman Massey, where he gave his name as Barney Cannon. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

"BAD JAMIE."—James Morrow is the name of a worthless specimen of humanity who some time ago became separated from his wife on account of his continual drunkenness and bad conduct. Since the separation he has continually annoyed her. Yesterday he paid a visit to her residence, Groton street, above Sixteenth, and raised another row. Officer Hunter being called in, attempted to arrest Morrow, when a struggle ensued, and falling against a grape arbor, all three went down. Morrow, regaining his feet first, grabbed the officer's club and dealt him several blows on the head. Hunter, however, "necked" him and took him before Alderman Dallas, who committed the rascal to prison.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Mr. Buzby, of the Ninth ward, took a bold and decided stand in favor of a Paid Fire Department yesterday. The ball has again been set in motion, and things now look as though the days of the Volunteer Department are numbered.

—The Detective Department, as at present conducted, is the fairest and squarest that any city can boast of, despite the assertions of parties who rarely, if ever, set foot therein.

—Mayor FOX is requested to throw a little light on the subject of the late prize fight at the Sixth District Station House. The public are desirous of knowing when the next "mill" is to come off.

THE MCALEER FAMILY.—At No. 1014 Fernon street resides a family named McAleer, who seem to pass the greater part of their time in brawling and quarrelling. About 1 o'clock this morning the father, John, the son, John, Jr., and another named Arthur engaged in a first-class battle. Officer McManus attempted to arrest John, Jr., when he made a violent assault on him. Securing assistance, McManus had the three taken to the station house, and this morning Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison.

MARINE.—About 4 o'clock this morning river thieves boarded the schooner C. H. Moller, lying in the Delaware at Callowhill street wharf, and stole fifteen cases of Worcestershire sauce and two nests of cedar ware. The Harbor Police had passed but a short time previously, and hailing a man who was pacing the deck, were informed that he was the private watchman, and that everything was all right.

A CRUEL PARENT.—John Anderton of Manayunk has been held in $400 bail by Alderman Thompson for committing an outrageous assault and battery upon one of his daughters.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Early this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 313 South Seventh street, caused by some careless individual throwing hot ashes in a barrel of shavings.

SUPPOSED FATAL ACCIDENT.—About noon to-day John Gregg, aged twenty-nine years, tinsmith, residing at No. 2008 Evergreen street, whilst working on a new building on Gray's Ferry road, opposite the Naval Asylum, fell from a ladder and sustained injuries of a supposed fatal character.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest upon the body of John Smith, aged thirty-eight years, a native, who was killed by falling through a railroad bridge near Bustleton yesterday. Smith was employed on the road.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of James Casey, aged forty-five years, whose family resides at No. 518 Catharine street. The deceased last night died from an overdose of laudanum, at No. 770 S. Second street.

A HERO.—An overly courageous chap, who styles himself John Jenkins, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Alderman Massey, on the charge of having committed an assault and battery upon a Mrs. Lounangar at Twelfth and Olive streets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Low Tide.

This is the condition of legal business to-day. The Supreme Court in Banc was engaged with the country argument list, but in the Nisi Prius Judge Read adjourned the court a few moments after it was opened, because no cause was prepared for trial. The Common Pleas for a short while heard motions for new trials, and in the Criminal Court the Judge and jury were occupied in listening to the details and speeches in an assault and battery case that ought never to have gone farther than an alderman's office.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE PRINCIPA DEPO
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at he Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	6 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, shoul make an immediate inquiry upon the subjectat 1 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

THIRD EDITION

Philadelphia Temperance Meeting.

Mr. Wilson Una to Come.

League Island vs. New London.

Amount of the Bailey Frauds.

The Darien Ship Canal.

The Terrible Goodwin Sands.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consultation with the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There was a large number of Senators at the White House to-day in consultation with the President on the San Domingo treaty. They wished to obtain evidence and facts to meet statements made in Sumner's speech delivered yesterday. Some Senators freely stated to the President that, unless the facts and figures set forth by Sumner could be answered, many votes would be mustered against ratification which were before counted in favor of it. The President, it is understood, has promised to supply additional information to the friends of the treaty.

Coin Balance.

The coin balance in the Treasury to-day is $104,000,000, $40,000,000 of which represents gold certificates outstanding.

The next payment of coin interest falls due on the 1st of May and amounts to twenty-five millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates he will have a coin balance of one hundred and eighteen millions of dollars, ont of which to pay this. The coin certificates included in the above will not reach, it is thought, over forty millions.

Currency Balance.

The currency balance is $5,000,000.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The Senate has gone into executive session on the San Domingo treaty. An effort was made to take up and dispose of the case of Senator Ames, but a maiority favored going on with the treaty. It is stated that Senator Morton will make a speech in answer to Mr. Sumner to-day.

The Judiciary Committee

is pursuing its investigation of newspaper men implicated in the premature publication of evidence in the gold conspiracy case. Nothing important has been elicited.

Illness of Senator Wilson.

The Committee of Friendship Division, Gen. Louis Wagner, Col. R. Corson, and W. A. Duff, who are here, have secured Dr. Newman to take the place of Senator Wilson at the Philadelphia Academy of Music to-night, Mr. Wilson being unable to go on account of a painful carbuncle on his neck.

League Island.

Mr. Starkweather, member of the House from Connecticut, went before the Appropriation Committee to-day and asked an appropriation of $250,000 for the Navy Yard at New London.

He disavowed any intention on his part to antagonize any appropriation that might be asked for League Island. It is well known, however, that New Londoners want to keep League Island from getting any appropriation at all.

Notabilities En Route for Philadelphia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Vice-President Colfax, General Howard, and the Rev. Dr. Newman left Washington at noon for Philadelphia, where they will deliver addresses this evening at the Academy of Music, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Friendship Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Bailey's Defalcations.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass telegraphs to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that so far Mr. Bailey's defalcation reaches $121,639, and that a deficit in his disbursing account of about $2000 to $3000 will be added.

Naval Orders.

Chaplain W. R. Cobb is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st of July next, relieving Chaplain Donald McLaren, who is placed on waiting orders.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Fenton presented a petition for the protection of the lumber interests of the country bordering on the St. Lawrence river. Referred.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from mercantile, insurance, and other firms in New York city, asking for a commission to ascertain the amount of the Alabama claims, and to give to the holders certificates, which shall be evidence in their hands of the existence and amount of said claims. Referred.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, and asked to have it referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Sawyer objected to the proposed reference, but finally withdrew his objection and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Howard presented and asked to have printed a communication from General Fremont relating to the Memphis, El Paso, and Transcontinental Railroad. The same was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers and enlisted men of the army, and to fix their pay. It reduces the army to twenty-five thousand men, and authorizes the President to discharge any officers applying for such discharge before September; those having served ten years to receive two years' pay and allowances; those more than five years and less than ten years to receive one and a half year's pay, etc.; and those less than five years, one year's pay, etc. It authorizes him to retire, on their application, army officers who have served thirty years, and allows the retired list to be increased to three hundred; abolishes the offices of General and Lieutenant-General, when vacated by the present incumbents; reduces the number of Major-Generals to three, and Brigadier-Generals to six, when the present incumbents vacate; makes the heads of Staff Departments Colonels, when vacated by the present incumbents; abolishes regimental Commissary of Cavalry, regimental Commissary Sergeants; Hospital Stewards, and Veterinary Surgeons; authorizes the appointment of a board of officers to examine such officers as may be sent to them by the Secretary of War for inefficiency on the recommendation of department commanders and chiefs of staff, and also authorizes the President on the report of the board wholly to retire them; authorizes the filling of all vacancies in the army by supernumerary officers, and if any supernumerary officers shall then remain, they shall be furloughed at half pay until absorbed or retired on one year's pay; allows officers on the retired list to hold civil offices, allows promotions to be made in Quartermaster's and Medical Departments and Corps of Engineers; adopts the House pay bill with slight modifications.

By the bill the enlisted men, now numbering about 32,000, will be reduced to 25,000 by the 1st of September, which will reduce the expense of the army several millions of dollars.

The House Pay bill, which Mr. Wilson adopts, instead of reducing the expense of the army, increases it, it is believed, several hundred thousand dollars.

The Senate at 1 o'clock went into executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

FROM EUROPE.

The Darien Canal.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Times* has an editorial to-day on the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Looking at the surveys lately completed, the *Times* doubts whether the practical value of the work will ever be sufficient to cover the cost.

Ocean Telegraphing.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The merchants of this city, patrons of the Atlantic Cable, have united in a protest against the system which requires all messages for America to be first sent to London.

Shipwreck.

LONDON, March 25.—The ship Germania, in the West India trade, last from a Haytien port, for Hamburg, was totally lost in the Goodwin Sands, off the British coast, yesterday.

The Steamer Silesia.

PLYMOUTH, England, March 25.—The steamship Silesia, from New York, touched here this morning on her way to Hamburg.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 25—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93¾. American securities firm. Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 28¾.

LONDON, March 25—P. M.—Linseed Cakes declining. Sales at £9 8s.@£9 10s. Whale Oil dull at £38.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—3:30 P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat amounts to 418,000 bales, of which 292,000 is American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

Corn is quoted at 28s.; flour, 19s. 6d.; California wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d.; red Western wheat, 8s.@8s. 1d.; Red winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Receipts of wheat for the day, 26,000 quarters. All American tallow, 44s.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Northwest Territory.

MONTREAL, March 25.—It is reported that Mr. Debouchervilie, the President of the Quebec Executive Council, will be appointed to the Governorship of the Northwest Territory.

The Canadian Rifles will be disbanded at once, and the officers will dismissed on half-pay.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Republican Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The Republican City Convention assembled in Greenwood Hall this morning. The convention is large and harmonious. Captain Gus Fisher was renominated for Clerk of the Police Court by acclamation, and Milton H. Cook for Street Commissioner.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	92⅝	Pacific Mail Steam	32¼
do. scrip	90⅜	Western Union Tele	31¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail	25¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	45
Ph. and Rea. R	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	59
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	73⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100	Adams Express	60¾
Chi. and N. W. com	71⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref	83¾	United States	47⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	121¾	Tennessee 6s, new	50⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¾	Gold	112¾
		Market dull.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. Five-twenties, 1869, coupon, 110⅜; do. 1864, do., 108½; do. 1865, do., 109; do. do. new, 108¾; do. 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 108⅝; 10-40s, 105¼; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 91⅜; Canton Co., 65¼; Cumberland preferred, 28¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 25¼; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 120⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton steady, with sales of 800 bales middling uplands at 22¾c. State and Western Flour firmer and rather more doing; State, $4·45@6·30; Ohio, $4·75@6; Western, $4·45@6·10; Southern rather more steady. Wheat dull at an advance of 1@2c., with a fair demand; No. 2 spring, $1·10 delivered; winter red Western, $1·25; white State, $1·45. Corn scarce and advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, 98c.@$1, and 95c. for damaged; old mixed Western, $1·02@1·04 in store and afloat; yellow Southern, $1·05; yellow Jersey, $1·03. Oats a shade firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 56@57¼c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess, $26·37@26·50; prime, $19·25@20·50. Lard firm; steam, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky quiet at 99¾c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Cotton steady at 22@22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1·26@1·28. Corn active and receipts light; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 94@95c. Oats quiet at 54@55c. Mess Pork firmer at $27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 15¾@16c.; shoulders, 11¾@12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15¾c. Whisky quiet at 97@98c.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$150 Pa 6s 3 sc	108¾
$5000 Amer Gold	112¾
11 sh Leh V R	54⅞
16 sh Minehill R	51¾
26 sh O C & A R.c.	41⅞
100 sh Read R	48¾
100 do b60.	48¾
21 sh Cam & Am.c.	115½
100 sh Ph & E. b60.	27⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	102
$500 N Pa 6s	91¾
$1000 O C & A R Rbs b5..	78
30 sh Leh Val	54¾
90 sh N Cent R	48
26 sh Leh Val.s.	54¾
2 sh Far & M Bk.	120½
115 sh Penna R..s.	57⅝

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 24, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	22,408 13
From Port Carbon	6,657 03
From Pottsville	650 02
From Schuylkill Haven	16,121 14
From Pine Grove	4,512 05
From Port Clinton	11,762 10
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,111 05
From Allentown and Alburtis	243 02
Anthracite Coal for week	71,466 18
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,005 15
Total for week paying freight	79,472 13
Coal for Company's use	3,957 04
Total all kinds for week	83,429 16
Previously this year	720,406 08
Total	880 835 04
To Thursday, March 25, 1869	788,619 15

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the Unite States 9

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Pope and M. Daru.

English Parliamentary Proceedings

Senate Nominations Confirmed

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Proceedings in the House of Commons.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 25.—The proceedings in the House of Commons last evening on the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland were very interesting. After the rejection of the amendment for reducing the time of imprisonment for carrying arms from two years to one year, the House proceeded to the consideration of the clause enabling magistrates to call and examine witnesses where the defendant is unknown.

A warm discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the clause was adopted. The clause looking to the closing of inns at sunset also provoked a long debate, but was at length adopted. The bill was proceeded with clause by clause until the part relating to press prosecutions was reached, when an amendment was offered for striking out these particular clauses.

Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, spoke at length against the bill. He declared that the measure was a continuation of the system of legislation which had absolutely maddened Ireland by substituting local despots for legal protection.

He particularly denounced the press clauses, which he affirmed aimed at law-abiding journalism in Ireland, and were alone sufficient to prompt him to resist the bill to the last.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, favored the bill. He said the powers it gave were safe in the hands of any ministry answerable to Parliament. The clause for press prosecutions, however, was a waste of ammunition where the press was so worthless.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, eloquently denounced the Irish press as treasonable and unscrupulous, and the source of all the delusions blighting that unfortunate country.

After further debate the amendment was rejected by 315 majority, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

The "Times" on General Sheridan.

The *Times* to-day severely criticizes General Sheridan's late campaigns against the Indians. The *Times* thinks firm yet kindly compulsion might save the Indian race from extirpation.

The Pope's Answer to Daru.

PARIS, March 25.—The *Constitutionnel* says the Pope's answer to M. Daru has been received, but the contents are not yet made known to the public. Late advices from Liberia are to the effect that the Government is prosecuting active warfare against the neighboring natives. The anti-military agitation is extending in the States of South Germany, and the subject is engaging the serious attention of those Governments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—George H. Sharp, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York. Joseph Pinkham, United States Marshal for Idaho. Charles H. Hernstead, Attorney for Utah. John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister Resident to Uraguay. F. P. Meigs, of Tennessee, Consul at Montevideo. Thomas D. Hamilton, of Mississippi, Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil. Seth C. Hawley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New York. Albert G. Allen, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of New York.

Samuel R. Harlow, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourteenth New York District; Eben Everett, Register of the Land Office at Santa Fe; Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard to be Commander; Captain and Brevet Major James Forney to be Brevet Colonel in Marine Corps; Commander Jonathan Young to be restored to his original position in the navy, to take effect from July 25, 1866; John F. Trout to be First Lieutenant of Infantry.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the San Domingo treaty.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of certain citizens of Florida. Referred.

Mr. Howard called up the bill to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The bill provides that the common terminus and point of junction of the two roads shall be established on the line of railroad as now situated, northwest of the station at Ogden, and within the limits of section 36 of township seven, of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the Territory of Utah. The bill also grants to the companies six additional sections, one section of land in each township being reserved for the benefit of schools in Utah, and these lands to be paid for at the regular Government price, $2·50 per acre. Express prohibition is imposed that no rights of private persons shall be affected by the act.

Mr. Casserly inquired how near the bill fixed the point of junction.

Mr. Howard replied it did not fix any precise point. He referred to the text of the bill, and remarked that it had been agreed upon by both companies. The bill passed.

Mr. Ramsey called up the bill to create an additional land district in the Territory of Dacotah. Passed.

Mr. Osborn called up the bill extending the Homestead and Pre-emption laws to the public lands in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the Senate at 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sumner, went into executive session.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Randall, by unanimous consent, sent up and had read a letter to himself from W. E. Lehman, of Philadelphia, ex-member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, denying for himself the imputation contained in Mr. Kelley's speech yesterday as to cadetship sales. He (Randall) hoped that Mr. Kelley would explain what he did mean.

Mr. Kelley said he had not intended to include his colleague in Congress, but only some of his predecessors. Mr. Lehman has been his colleague, associate, and friend, and was as honorable a man as he knew.

Mr. Randall could not believe that his colleague intended to include such of his predecessors as Messrs. Ingersoll, Robbins, and Moore.